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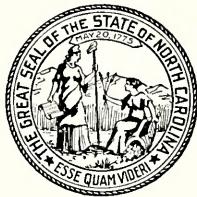


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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



JULY 1, 1954 TO JUNE 30, 1956

ISSUED BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANK CRANE, Commissioner
RALEIGH

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*The Honorable LUTHER H. HODGES
Governor of North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina*

DEAR GOVERNOR HODGES:

I have the honor and pleasure of submitting to you herewith a report of the work of the Department of Labor covering the biennial period of July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956.

In transmitting this report to you, I wish to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the heads of the various divisions of the Department of Labor which made possible the record of sound and useful accomplishment and service to the people of North Carolina which this Department rendered during the biennium.

Respectfully,

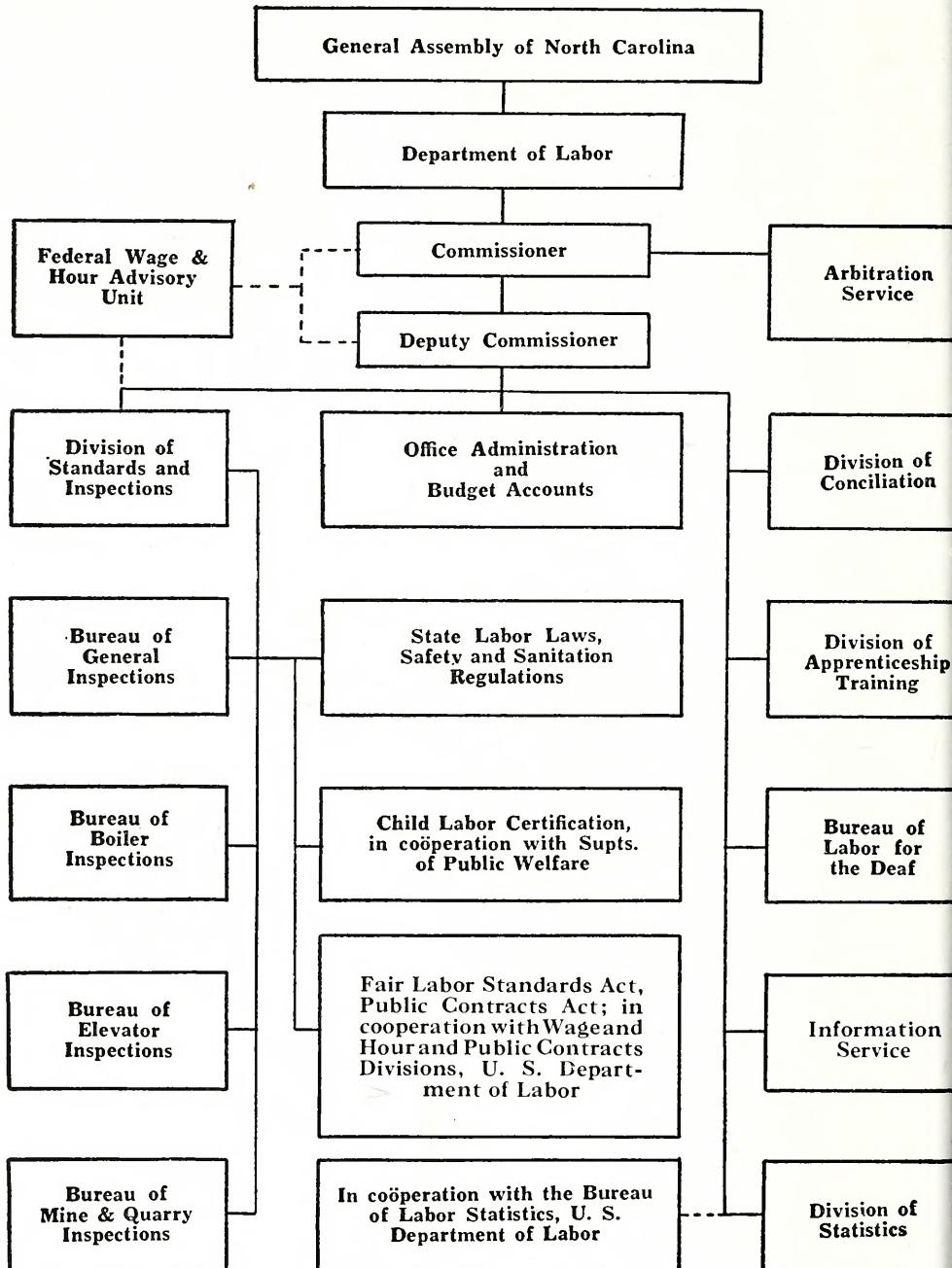
FRANK CRANE,
Commissioner of Labor.



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ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



**BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

THE INDUSTRIAL population of North Carolina, which for the last four years has averaged well over a million people employed in nonagricultural occupations, experienced two prosperous years during the 1954-56 biennium. Both employment and earnings registered substantial increases during that period.

Nonagricultural employment in the State climbed from 980,500 in July, 1954 to 1,037,800 in June, 1956—an increase of 57,300 or more than five per cent. Following the first month of the biennium, the total of workers employed remained consistently above the million mark during the remainder of the 24-month period. Both total employment and job opportunities remained excellent during the biennium.

Average weekly earnings of the State's factory workers increased from \$47.25 in July, 1954 to \$53.84 in June, 1956, for a gain of nearly 14 per cent. Average hourly earnings increased 9.6 per cent, rising from \$1.25 at the beginning of the biennium to \$1.37 in June, 1956.

The increase in both hourly and weekly earnings during the 1954-56 biennium was in sharp contrast with the preceding biennial period, during which time the increases in gross earnings of factory workers in North Carolina were very slight.

Together with this increase in employment and earnings, many new and diversified industries began operations in the State and the long-term expansion of existing industrial establishments continued. Improvements were made in working conditions and plant safety practices. The occupational accident frequency rate of industry as a whole continued to decline. The State's excellent record of productive and peaceful labor-management relations continued to be one of the most outstanding in the nation.

DECADE OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

North Carolina has made enormous strides forward during the ten years which have elapsed since the end of World War II. Total nonagricultural employment in the State increased 38.5 per cent during the last ten years, rising from 755,000 in 1946 to 1,046,000 in 1956, as follows:

Year	Annual Avg. of Non-Farm Employment
1946	755,000
1947	864,000
1948	879,000
1949	850,000
1950	911,000
1951	970,000
1952	992,000
1953	1,012,000
1954	1,002,000
1955	1,037,000
1956	1,046,000

Nonagricultural employment increased an average of 29,100 per year in the State during the ten-year period.

Employment in factories increased 28 per cent during the ten years, rising from 360,000 in 1946 to 461,000 in 1956.

Non-manufacturing employment, exclusive of agriculture, increased 48 per cent, rising from 395,000 in 1946 to 585,000 in 1956.

Average hourly earnings of all North Carolina factory workers increased 67 per cent during the last ten years, rising from an annual average of \$.82 in 1946 to \$1.37 in 1956. In the same period, the average weekly earnings of factory employees increased 69 per cent, rising from an annual average of \$32.25 in 1946 to \$54.56 in 1956.

The average duration of the workweek in North Carolina factories was substantially the same in 1946 and 1956, rising only 1.5 per cent from an annual average of 39.3 hours in 1946 to 39.9 hours in 1956.

Calculated upon the basis of 2,000 working hours per year, the average gross annual wage of North Carolina factory workers increased 67 per cent during the last ten years, rising from \$1,640 in 1946 to \$2,740 in 1956.

The lost-time injury frequency rate in all North Carolina industry decreased 48 per cent during the last ten years, dropping from 15.8 lost-time injuries per million manhours in 1946 to 8.2 in the year 1955, the latest year for which complete studies are available.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

The Commissioner of Labor is directed by General Statute 95-5 to furnish the Governor with "recommendations of the Commissioner with reference to such changes in the law applying to or affecting industrial and labor conditions as the Commissioner may deem advisable."

There are several fields in which legislation affecting industrial and labor conditions is needed in North Carolina. These are as follows:

1. **State Minimum Wage Law.** By far the most pressing need in the State's legislative structure affecting labor conditions is the need for a State Minimum Wage Law.

A wage survey based upon reports of the Department's inspection staff during the 1954-56 biennium indicated that among some 205,000 people employed by retail trade and service-industry establishments, more than 90,000—or 44 per cent—of these workers were earning less than 75 cents an hour. A total of 45,000 workers in retail trade and service-industry employment were found to be earning less than 55 cents an hour.

This survey indicated that among 156,000 workers employed in retail trade establishments, 68,000 were earning under 75 cents an hour. In the personal service industries, the proportion of workers earning less than 75 cents was even higher—23,000 out of a total of 49,000 employed in these establishments.

North Carolina cannot overcome her low per-capita income position or build effectively for the future upon the basis of a low-wage economy. The Federal Minimum Wage, applying to workers engaged in interstate commerce, has been raised to \$1.00 an hour. This was accomplished with a minimum of dislocation and hardship. Some 170,000 North Carolinians received wage increases as a direct result of the \$1.00 minimum which became effective on March 1, 1956. Employment has not dropped in the industries which were principally affected; on the contrary, it has continued to increase.

I therefore earnestly recommend that the General Assembly of North Carolina enact legislation providing a statutory minimum wage covering all of the industrial workers of the State. Such a law would have no direct effect upon the 600,000 workers already covered by the Federal Law, nor would it affect the earnings of employees of Federal, State and local government agencies. It would, however, provide the protection of the State for a large group of seriously underpaid workers who comprise 44 per cent of the total employment in retail trade and personal-service industries.

2. **State Labor Relations Law.** Application of the National Labor Relations Act to a particular case is determined by whether or not a labor dispute, if one should occur, would tend to burden, obstruct, or, in general, "affect" interstate commerce. The National Labor Relations Board has authority to act only when such disputes do affect interstate commerce.

Since the National Labor Relations Board has relinquished jurisdiction of cases in which there is only a minor effect upon interstate commerce, I am of the opinion that legislative study should be given to ascertaining whether North Carolina needs a State Labor Relations Law. A particular labor dispute occurring in a North Carolina community may have only a minor effect upon interstate commerce, yet may at the same time be an important matter in the economy of the local community.

3. Improvement in Child Labor Law. A weakness of our present Child Labor Law is that it provides inadequate protection for young people engaged in street trades, particularly for those under 16 years of age. Special safeguards are needed for children who engage in street trades, since these youngsters are continually subject to influences not ordinarily encountered by minors performing other types of work. I therefore recommend that the North Carolina Child Labor Law be made the subject of legislative study, with the view of improving the protection of young people engaged in street trades.

4. Wage Collection Law. The Department of Labor for many years has received complaints from workers who state that their employers have failed to pay them wages which they have earned. In instances where the employee's work is covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, the Department makes investigations and takes appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of that statute. In many other cases, however, the complaining employees' jobs are not covered by the Federal Law. In these instances, the Department is unable to act due to our lack of a State Wage Collection Law.

These wage complaints have been sufficiently numerous to convince me that North Carolina needs a statute authorizing the Department of Labor to make investigations and take appropriate actions in the courts of competent jurisdiction in cases where investigation reveals that employers have failed to pay employees wages which have been earned. The enactment of a State Minimum Wage Law would serve to alleviate this situation.

DIVISION REPORTS

The work and accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the 1954-56 biennium are summarized in the Division Reports which follow, by Mr. Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Chief of the Division of Standards and Inspections; Mr. Gail Barker, Director of the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration; Mr. C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship

Training; Mr. J. M. Vestal, Director of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf; and Mr. W. L. Strickland, Director of the Division of Statistics.

Of particular significance are the sections which describe North Carolina's excellent record in labor-management relations during the last 16 years; the sharp reduction in industrial accidents during the last ten years; the large increase in the number of youngsters training as apprentices in the skilled trades; the securing of profitable employment for deaf workers; and the detailed presentation of wages, hours and employment trends in North Carolina industries during recent years.

TABLE 1
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1954—1955

REVENUE		
Appropriation—Chapter 1165, P. L. 1953	\$374,846.00	
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	90,511.56	
Boiler Bureau Fees for Inspections	34,694.34	
Apprenticeship Training	18,063.12	
	<hr/>	
	\$518,115.02	
REFUNDS		
Refund of Expenditures	\$ 1,829.12	\$519,944.14
EXPENDITURES		
Expenditures	\$482,969.02	
Refund of Expenditures	1,829.12	\$484,798.14
	<hr/>	
Unexpended Balance Reverted to General Fund		\$ 35,146.00
PURPOSES		
Administration	\$ 31,966.88	
Employment Services for the Deaf	7,540.35	
Statistical Division	23,013.59	
Standards and Inspections	208,974.25	
Wage and Hour Division	89,610.32	
Supplies, Services and Expenses	6,934.18	
Apprenticeship Training	59,224.28	
Conciliation Service	19,458.11	
Arbitration Panel	190.62	
Boiler Bureau	36,056.44	
	<hr/>	
	\$482,969.02	
OBJECTS		
Salaries and Wages	\$393,175.01	
Supplies and Materials	2,509.59	
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	6,573.68	
Travel Expenses	64,460.40	
Printing and Binding	6,099.24	
Repairs and Alterations	536.40	
General Expenses	8,697.77	
Equipment	916.93	
	<hr/>	
	\$482,969.02	

TABLE 2
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1955—1956

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 907, P. L. 1955	\$359,887.00
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	107,763.54
Boiler Bureau Fees for Inspections	36,773.97
Apprenticeship Training	18,662.66
	<hr/>
	\$523,087.17

REFUNDS	
Refunds of Expenditures	\$ 746.90

EXPENDITURES	
Expenditures	\$500,540.34
Refund of Expenditures	746.90
	<hr/>

Unexpended Balance reverted to General Fund..	\$ 22,546.83
---	--------------

PURPOSES

Administration	\$ 32,306.10
Employment Service for the Deaf	7,869.23
Statistical Division	21,034.93
Standards and Inspections	208,528.00
Wage and Hour Division	112,979.32
Supplies, Services and Expenses	4,492.13
Apprenticeship Training	56,262.98
Conciliation Service	20,430.55
Arbitration Panel	88.15
Boiler Bureau	36,548.95
	<hr/>
	\$500,540.34

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	\$406,757.42
Supplies and Materials	2,049.24
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	6,963.43
Travel Expenses	70,450.98
Printing and Binding	3,227.75
Repairs and Alterations	841.81
General Expenses	9,642.20
Equipment	607.51
	<hr/>
	\$500,540.34

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

LEWIS P. SORRELL
Deputy Commissioner of Labor

THE DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS performs a variety of inspection and investigation work required of the Department of Labor by statute. It enforces the State Child Labor Law, the State Maximum Hour Law, the State Elevator Code, the State Boiler Law, the Construction Safety Code, the Mine and Quarry Safety Code, the Federal Wage and Hour Law, and the Federal Public Contracts Act. It also plans, recommends for adoption, and enforces Safety and Health Regulations designed to eliminate industrial hazards and provide better working conditions in North Carolina industry.

The work of our industrial safety inspectors is concerned primarily with the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions in all places of industrial employment. The principal functions of these inspectors are to discover hazards to safety and health, to discuss these hazards with management, and to advise management concerning the most helpful methods of carrying out the provisions of the Safety and Health Regulations. Another important function is making special investigations in response to complaints indicating Labor Law or Safety Code violations. The inspectors also consult and advise on problems of mutual concern to labor and management which are not specifically covered by the laws or safety codes.

North Carolina's many alert and progressive employers do not have to be "sold" the desirability of providing satisfactory working conditions. In most instances, no direct enforcement measures are required in order to secure compliance with the laws and regulations, since a majority of Tar Heel employers are anxious to make improvements which are needed. However, a minority of employers, some of whom will violate the law or disregard the Safety and Health Regulations even though inspections are made as frequently as our personnel permits, resist all efforts of the inspector to secure voluntary compliance with the laws and regulations. In these cases, the Department of Labor has to resort to the courts to obtain the compliance which cannot be obtained by less drastic measures.

The work of our labor regulations inspectors is similar to that performed by our industrial safety inspectors, except that the former work chiefly in the State's retail trade, service, and other intrastate establishments. These inspectors specialize in work concerning child labor and female employees.

The Department also uses the services of inspectors who devote their full time to inspections of elevators and to study and approval of proposed plans for elevator installations. Other inspectors make inspections of high and low pressure boilers. Another specialized type of inspection work is the inspection of mines and quarrying operations. Likewise, we have a specialized inspection service to promote safety in the construction industry.

Continuously since Dec. 1, 1939, the administration of the Federal Wage and Hour Law and the Federal Public Contracts Act in North Carolina has been entrusted to the State Department of Labor. North Carolina is the only State in the nation which enforces these federal statutes by virtue of annually renewed cooperative agreements with the United States Department of Labor. Assisted by a Federal Representative and a small office staff assigned to the Department by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Labor Department, we have developed a well coordinated program under which we administer locally both State and Federal laws in the fields of safety and health, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and general working conditions. Operating under this arrangement, we have another group of inspectors whose work consists principally of making investigations under these Federal statutes.

Under the North Carolina law requiring the licensing of private employment agencies by the Department of Labor, licenses were issued to eleven firms during the biennium. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of inquiries made by out-of-State firms. Most of these inquiries concerned the efforts of out-of-State firms to secure the services of domestic employees to work outside the State.

The remainder of this report of the Division of Standards and Inspections will consist of detailed explanations of the various types of inspection work performed. An analysis of our industrial safety and labor regulations inspection work will be found in the report of Mr. W. G. Watson, Supervising Inspector.

A detailed report of our wage and hour operations during the biennium will be found in the report of Mr. S. G. Harrington, our wage and hour Investigation Supervisor.

The activities of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections have continued to expand greatly as a result of the General Assembly's action in bringing low pressure boilers under coverage of the State Boiler Law. An account of the Boiler Bureau's operations will be found in the report of Mr. S. F. Harrison, Boiler Inspection Supervisor.

Installation of new elevator equipment and remodeling of older equipment has continued at an accelerated pace during the last two

years. This continued expansion in the demand for elevator service has kept our elevator inspection service very busy. A detailed report of these activities will be found in the report of Mr. Pryor E. Sugg, our Chief Elevator Inspector.

Mining and quarrying operations also have continued at a high level. A detailed report of these activities will be found in the report of Mine Inspectors H. M. Hall and J. R. Brandon.

The Department continued during the biennium to develop its specialized inspection and safety promotion service for the State's extensive construction industry. A detailed account of this work will be found in the report of Mr. J. E. Fisher, Construction Safety Inspector.

In addition to our regular inspection services under State and Federal laws, the Division continued during the biennium to promote safety in industry through the Department's specialized accident prevention program. This program is aided by the expert assistance of 21 industrial safety experts employed by leading representative industries, who serve without compensation as the Department's Safety Advisory Board. A detailed explanation of this phase of our safety work will be found in the report of Mr. W. C. Creel, Supervisor of Safety.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND LABOR REGULATIONS INSPECTIONS

W. G. WATSON, *Supervisor*

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY and Labor Regulations Inspectors of the Division of Standards and Inspections completed 28,040 inspections during the 1954-56 biennium. These inspections covered 799,336 employees, exclusive of duplications in plants in which more than one inspection was made.

The inspectors also made 236 special investigations in response to complaints alleging violation of the State Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations.

Additional special investigations were made by the inspectors in 79 industrial accident cases involving fatal or serious injuries to workers. These investigations were made to determine the causes of the accidents and to find the methods necessary to prevent their recurrence.

Reinspections or compliance visits were made in 3,215 instances to insure compliance with recommendations previously made to correct violations of the Labor Laws and assist management with problems arising in connection with safety, health and general working conditions.

A total of 6,477 conferences were held with employers, employees, superintendents of public welfare and other officials for the purpose of explaining the Labor Laws, Safety and Health Regulations and other matters with which the inspectors are officially concerned.

A total of 20,604 violations were found in the course of inspection work during the biennium. Recommendations to correct these violations were made by the inspectors. Compliances were reported in 21,771 instances, including a few compliances with recommendations made during the closing month of the previous biennium. A detailed analysis of these violations and compliances will be found in Tables 3 and 4.

The 236 complaints received during the biennium alleged violations of the Maximum Hour and Child Labor Laws, unsafe and unhealthful working conditions, unsanitary and inadequate toilet facilities, inadequate ventilation and lighting, and failure to provide seats for female employees. These complaints were given priority over routine inspection work and were investigated immediately. In each case, where violations were found, immediate action was taken to secure compliance.

Where violations were considered willful and no disposition was shown to correct them, the Department instituted legal actions. Willful violations were found in 16 establishments during the biennium and the violators were prosecuted in the local courts. In each case, the defendants were found guilty of violations as charged and were penalized by fines, costs of court, and, in several instances, suspended jail sentences.

The Division's Industrial Safety Inspectors completed a total of 5,990 routine and special accident prevention inspections during the biennium, extending their services to 401,235 employees in the inspected establishments.

The Division's Labor Regulations Inspectors completed 16,953 inspections, extending their services to 199,867 employees.

Another group of the Division's inspectors, who perform both industrial safety and labor regulations inspection work, completed 5,097 inspections, extending their services to 198,234 employees.

In accordance with the State-Federal Wage and Hour Agreement, our inspectors made spot checks for compliance with the Federal Wage and Hour Law on each routine inspection. Where indications of violations of the Federal Law were observed, a report containing this information was submitted. During the biennium the inspectors submitted 262 such reports indicating some type of violation of the Federal Law, including the record-keeping, child labor, minimum wage and overtime provisions.

Also in accordance with the State-Federal Agreement, our Industrial Safety Inspectors completed a total of 200 safety and health inspections under the Federal Public Contracts Act. These inspections were made concurrently with their regular State Law inspection work.

TABLE 3

VIOLATIONS NOTED DURING THE BIENNIAL—JULY 1, 1954 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1956

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Record Keeping	Posting Labor Laws	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills	0	3	3	4	58	2	9	3	1,606	1,688
Textile Knit Goods	2	8	1	6	57	0	4	2	1,277	1,357
Other Textiles	12	23	31	39	131	2	36	3	785	1,052
Food Products	43	62	40	191	74	3	16	7	485	921
Tobacco Manufacturing	0	0	3	11	13	1	1	1	122	152
Apparel Manufacturing	9	5	15	37	39	1	10	2	223	341
Lumber and Timber	23	11	81	250	86	0	41	19	897	1,408
Furniture Manufacturing	25	19	17	43	149	0	17	8	657	935
Paper and Pulp	4	2	1	6	8	0	6	1	62	90
Printing	20	8	12	36	14	0	2	1	51	144
Chemical Manufacturing	1	16	6	32	9	0	2	1	295	362
Stone, Clay and Glass	6	9	12	35	30	0	8	1	190	291
Other Manufacturing	34	25	30	250	84	0	23	8	509	963
Wholesale Trade	36	22	40	334	64	6	18	6	214	740
Retail Trade	1,808	352	346	2,314	301	108	8	45	358	5,640
Eating and Drinking	749	316	156	1,319	50	2	1	0	28	2,621
Laundries and Dry Cleaning	78	68	74	144	199	23	7	8	434	1,035
Amusement	286	0	3	114	7	0	0	1	15	426
Other Service*	104	16	9	120	29	0	2	2	86	368
Other Non-Manufacturing	4	1	5	5	7	0	1	5	42	70
GRAND TOTAL	3,244	966	885	5,280	1,409	148	212	124	8,336	20,604

*Includes: Lodging Places, Personal, Repair & Miscellaneous Business Service, and Radio Broadcasting & Television

TABLE 4

COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS ISSUED JULY 1954—JUNE 1956 INCLUSIVE

INDUSTRY	Child Labor	Hours	Record Keeping	Posting Labor Laws	Sanitation	Seats	First Aid	Drinking Water	Safety	Total
Textile Yarn & Weave Mills	1	4	5	6	55	0	12	0	1,673	1,756
Textile Knit Goods	2	12	3	7	61	0	3	2	1,371	1,461
Other Textiles	14	26	36	36	128	1	33	2	792	1,068
Food Products	37	74	49	190	89	4	19	6	487	955
Tobacco Manufacturing	0	0	4	12	25	1	1	1	142	186
Apparel Manufacturing	10	5	17	32	40	2	12	4	144	266
Lumber and Timber	21	17	72	227	84	0	41	20	957	1,439
Furniture Manufacturing	22	14	15	39	162	0	22	5	657	936
Paper and Pulp	4	1	2	6	9	0	6	1	54	83
Printing	24	10	12	41	17	0	4	2	63	173
Chemical Manufacturing	1	17	6	33	13	0	3	1	370	444
Stone, Clay and Glass	7	6	14	31	46	0	12	4	197	317
Other Manufacturing	35	23	47	261	113	0	29	9	554	1,071
Wholesale Trade	34	21	50	317	75	6	16	7	218	744
Retail Trade	1,890	348	333	2,315	396	81	10	45	441	5,859
Eating and Drinking	689	336	162	1,329	96	3	1	1	46	2,663
Laundries and Dry Cleaning	80	63	68	148	217	26	11	12	529	1,154
Amusement	345	0	4	118	12	0	0	2	21	502
Other Service*	127	23	16	143	94	8	2	5	201	619
Other Non-Manufacturing	4	0	6	5	6	0	1	5	48	75
GRAND TOTAL	3,347	1,000	921	5,296	1,738	132	238	134	8,965	21,771

*Includes: Lodging Places, Personal, Repair & Miscellaneous Service, and Radio Broadcasting & Television.

FEDERAL WAGE-HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS INVESTIGATIONS

S. G. HARRINGTON, *Supervisor*

THE WAGE AND HOUR investigators check the payrolls of industrial and commercial establishments and interview employers and employees to determine compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal Wage and Hour Law) and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Priority is given to complaint investigations, Public Contract investigations, employer requests, and requests from the National Office of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions in Washington, D. C. Special attention is given to establishments which have not previously been investigated.

In addition to regular investigation activities mentioned above, special investigations are made to determine compliance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act on government financed construction projects when requested by the Secretary of Labor. Where provisions of the State labor laws apply, concurrent State inspections are made with Wage-Hour and Public Contracts investigations.

Wage and Hour investigation activities during the biennium, violations noted, and back wages found due workers, are summarized in the following Table:

TABLE 5

WAGE AND HOUR WORK FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1954—JUNE 30, 1956

Wage-Hour investigations (except agriculture)	1806
Public Contracts investigations made concurrent with Wage-Hour	104
Special Child Labor investigations in agriculture	288
Wage-Hour investigations (except agriculture) revealing violations	
of Child Labor provisions of Wage-Hour Law	63
Special Child Labor investigations in agriculture showing violations	139
Investigations showing violations of minimum wage	
provisions of Wage-Hour Law	298
Investigations showing violations of overtime	
provisions of Wage-Hour Law	788
Complaint investigations made	429
Davis-Bacon investigations made	24
Investigation visits in agriculture	72
Employees found due back wages	5672
Amount of back wages found due	\$427,822
State inspections made concurrent with Wage-Hour	1243

In addition to investigation activities, the staff is called upon to engage in public educational programs to bring employers and employees up-to-date on the provisions of the Wage-Hour and Public Contracts Laws. For this purpose general clinics, as well as clinics for specific industries, are conducted. In addition, numerous appearances are made before civic clubs, employee and employer clubs. Countless numbers of individual conferences with both employees and employers are held. Individual inquiries by telephone and by mail have been answered.

Special certificates for employment of the physically handicapped at subminimum rates, Sheltered Workshop Certificates, Homework Certificates in restricted industries, Apprenticeship Certificates, and Student Learner Certificates have been issued by the Raleigh office.

With the passage of the bill increasing the minimum rate under the Wage and Hour Act, all of the above extra-investigative activity increased tremendously. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed, mail and telephone inquiries increased manifold, radio talks were made in vastly increased numbers, certificates of all kinds trebled many times, and new and additional investigators had to be selected and trained.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, we operated with a staff of twelve field investigators. This staff was increased to nineteen on March 1, 1956. These new investigators underwent a four-weeks period of formal classroom training, followed by a period of field training with trained investigators. By the end of the fiscal year 1955-56, they were ready to begin regular field investigations.

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

S. F. HARRISON, *Supervisor*

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOILER LAW is an important factor in the protection of life and property from the disastrous results of high and low pressure boiler and hot water tank explosions. The usefulness of this law increases proportionately with the growing power demands of an industrially expanding State.

Without an inspection service adequate to determine the need for periodic boiler repairs and replacements, boilers will deteriorate more rapidly and the likelihood of expensive and destructive explosions will increase. When an inspection is made by either the State Boiler Inspector or by an Insurance Company Inspector, the owner or operator of the boiler inspected is instructed in the safe care and maintenance of his boiler. Such instruction helps the boiler and tank

owners financially. It also undoubtedly helps to prevent explosions.

The North Carolina Boiler Law, which is strictly a safety measure to prevent loss of life and property, covers all high pressure boilers, low pressure boilers, hot water boilers and hot water supply tanks, except those which are specifically exempt under General Statute 95-60.

According to all reports received by the Boiler Bureau during the 1954-56 biennium, only one hot water supply tank explosion and three high pressure boiler explosions occurred in the State during the biennium.

In the spring of 1955, a hot water storage tank 12" in diameter and 60" high exploded in a Service Station due to the bottom head rupturing with a force which carried the vessel through 2" x 8" timbers and wood roof, collapsing a 12" cement block wall. Fortunately, no one was injured. An employee had just walked away from the tank moments before the explosion occurred. The tank was not equipped with the approved type of relief devices.

Two of the high pressure boiler explosions occurred due to low water conditions. One boiler failed due to an accumulation of scale in the automatic water feeding device, which locked the control on a normal water level and allowed the boiler to operate on low water conditions until the failure occurred, which damaged only the furnace sheet and tubes.

Another high pressure boiler explosion was caused by the operator tampering with the control switches, causing the boiler to be operated after it had cut off on low water. The explosion occurred a few minutes later, causing an estimated damage of approximately \$15,000.00.

The third high pressure explosion was of a vertical tubular boiler, which exploded when the corroded tubes of the bottom head slipped out of the tube holes, causing the boiler to explode with a jet action. The boiler landed approximately 125 feet from its original setting, causing approximately \$1,500.00 damage.

The three above-mentioned high pressure boilers have since been properly repaired, retubed and returned to service.

A number of boilers have been damaged by low water conditions due to the operating controls failing and the lack of attendance in keeping the controls in proper operating condition.

During the last two years, this Bureau gave special attention to individual and special requests for boiler inspections. We operated with a staff of four inspectors until May, 1955, and four office employees. From August 1, 1955, to November 1, 1955, a Boiler Inspector was in training who left our employment on November 1, 1955, for a higher salary. This job was filled on November 15, 1955 and we have

continued to operate since November 15, 1955, with four inspectors—three full-time boiler inspectors and the Supervising Boiler Inspector.

Our inspection work in the Boiler Bureau has increased to such an extent that we need two additional inspectors for full-time field work in order to adequately inspect the boilers we have on our present records and pick up the boilers and tanks which have never been inspected. There are estimated to be between five and eight thousand uninspected boilers and tanks. We need one additional office employee, a file clerk, to handle the growing increase in the Boiler Bureau Work and the additional work the two above-mentioned boiler inspectors will create from their inspection services.

The Supervising Boiler Inspector, who is located in Raleigh, spends a considerable portion of his time in the office handling essential correspondence and supervising all phases of the Bureau's work. This work includes checking the inspection reports sent in by Insurance Company Boiler Inspectors, who are authorized representatives of the State insofar as inspection of insured boilers is concerned; checking blue prints on shop-inspected boilers and tanks in instances in which the State Inspector makes the shop inspections; and making field assembly inspections in cases where boilers are assembled in the field.

The Supervisor has the responsibility of seeing that all boilers operating in the State are in compliance with the Boiler Law.

One State Boiler Inspector is located in Charlotte, making inspections in the southwestern part of the State and shop inspections. The second Inspector is located in High Point, making inspections in the northwestern part of the State. Our third Inspector is located in Raleigh, making inspections in the eastern part of the State.

A detailed statistical explanation of the operations of the Boiler Bureau will be found in the accompanying tables concerning inspection activities, revenues received and Boiler Bureau expenses from July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1956.

TABLE 6
REPORT OF BOILER BUREAU

REVENUE RECEIVED FOR BIENNIAL JULY 1, 1954, THRU' JUNE 30, 1956:	
Certificate fees	\$18,438.00
State inspections	52,114.15
Commissions (Insurance Companies)	883.50
Symbol Stamps for stamping boilers (Sold to Insurance Companies)	30.46
Testing Welders	105.00
TOTAL	\$71,571.11

TABLE 7
COMBINED REPORT OF INSPECTORS' ACTIVITIES

	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Externals	1,484		
External fees collected		\$ 4,532.00	
External fees due		1,508.00	
Internals	2,408		
Internal fees collected		8,526.00	
Internal fees due		6,178.00	
Generals	9,112		
General fees collected		4,187.00	
General fees due		20,655.70	
Specials	74		
Special fees collected		787.00	
Special fees due		1,290.00	
Shop inspections	153		
Shop fees collected		300.00	
Shop fees due		3,585.00	
Field assembly inspections	11		
Field assembly fees collected			
Field assembly fees due		280.00	
Travel collected for inspections		279.41	
Travel due for inspections		717.03	
Testing Welders (Collected)	7	685.00	
Testing Welders (Due)	1	105.00	
<hr/>			
Total	Inspections 13,250		\$53,615.14

TABLE 8
COMBINED REPORT OF INSPECTORS' ACTIVITIES

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Travel paid to Inspectors		\$10,321.63
Total salaries paid to Inspectors		34,900.66
<hr/>		
Total amount paid to Inspectors		\$45,222.29
Total inspection income in excess of disbursements	\$ 8,392.85	
<hr/>		
Accidents investigated	3	
Complaints investigated	22	
Compliance visits	1,176	
Conferences	74	
Boilers found insured	339	
Boilers found out of use	232	
Firms found out of business	88	
Boilers or tanks condemned	61	
Boilers or tanks junked	58	
Court Case	1	
<hr/>		
Total	2,054	

TABLE 9

STATE-INSPECTED BOILERS AND TANKS UNDER STATE INSPECTION

Low pressure boilers and tanks:

Certificate file	9,236
Pending file	770
TOTAL	10,006

High pressure boilers:

Certificate file	1,339
External pending file	48
Internal pending file	257
TOTAL	1,644
GRAND TOTAL	11,650

TABLE 10

BOILERS AND TANKS INSPECTED AND REPORTED
BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

Low pressure boilers and tanks:

Certificate file	11,159
Pending file	767
TOTAL	11,926

High pressure boilers:

Certificate file	4,580
Pending file	250
TOTAL	4,830
ACTIVE GRAND TOTAL	16,756

Total number of boilers and tanks in active use

28,406

Total number of boilers and tanks in out-of-use file

1,588

Grand Total worked 1954-1956 biennium

29,994

<i>Number of Boilers & Tanks State Inspected</i>	<i>Number of Inspections Required</i>
10,006	10,006
1,644	6,576
11,650	16,582
Low pressure number of inspections once every two years	10,006
High pressure boilers number of inspections over two year period	6,576
Total number of boilers and tanks to be inspected	
Total number inspections required every two years	16,582
Present force can make paid inspections in two years	13,250
Inspection required but cannot be made with present force	3,332
Each full-time field inspector can make	4,417 (paid inspections)
and non-paid compliance, etc.	685
TOTAL	5,102

This equals 2,551 inspections per year for each inspector.

TABLE 11
BIENNIAL REPORT OF BOILER BUREAU
JULY 1, 1954 TO JUNE 30, 1956

Reports received	32,875
Bills sent	27,692
Certificates issued	27,207
Repair letters	5,587
Repair letters complied	5,170
Correspondence:	
Dictated	1,258
Composed	2,019
Follow-up letters	21,249
Form letters of insurance cancellation	188
Total fees received	\$71,571.11

TABLE 12
BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

REVENUES AND EXPENSES JULY 1, 1954—JUNE 30, 1956

Attending Board Meetings	\$ 353.29
Salaries and Wages	55,928.15
Office Supplies and Printing	2,057.95
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	2,670.96
General Expense, Bonding Employees, Repairs, Reimbursement to State College	837.06
Travel Expense	10,321.63
Office Equipment	436.35
Total expense	72,605.39
Appropriated	4,942.00
Collections	71,468.31
Total Income	76,410.31
Less: Total Expense	72,605.39
Amount Reverted	3,804.92
State Inspection Fees Due	\$ 1,500.99
Insurance Inspected Boilers, Certificate Fees Due	274.00
TOTAL DUE	\$ 1,774.99
Repairs Pending	223

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

PRYOR E. SUGG, *Chief Elevator Inspector*

THE PUBLIC regulation of elevators in the State of North Carolina is now in its seventeenth year. During these 17 years, elevator and escalator equipment have been completely revolutionized. The elevator industry has kept pace with the general trend of progress by constructing and installing highly technical, automatic type elevators with modern controls. With this trend has come more work for the Elevator Bureau personnel since the drawings and plans submitted to us for review are more complicated. Also, without the assistance of an attendant, the inspection of the elevator equipment requires more time and knowledge of the dangers involved.

When the State Elevator Code came into existence in 1939, only one escalator was in operation in North Carolina. There are now 33 in use and 14 others in the process of being installed. There were very few hydraulic elevators in 1939, but at present approximately 30 percent of all freight elevators are of the hydraulic type. Our Elevator Code Regulations were not, in all cases, made retroactive; therefore, a number of sub-standard elevators, mainly freight elevators, are still in use.

However, owners and users of passenger elevators are becoming more safety-minded and the absence of the State certificate displayed in an elevator car is quite noticeable. Often we have inquiries by the users of elevators as to whether or not the certificate is being withheld due to unsafe conditions of the elevator. Consequently, we have made a survey of all passenger elevators which were installed prior to the effective date of the Code and have been successful in having most of them brought into a sufficient degree of compliance to justify a certificate.

The American Standard Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators is a supplement to our State Code and is used as standard and guide for our authority and regulations for installations and inspections of elevators. This Code also is used as a standard by the leading architects; therefore, we are called upon very often to assist them with their elevator problems.

We spend much time advising elevator manufacturers and agents in an effort to improve safety features and prevent Code violations. Numerous accidents occur while the elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators are being installed and serviced by the skilled mechanics. The injuries resulting from such activities range from minor to severe and fatal. We are including among our activities a safety campaign, visit-

ing the jobs as often as possible while they are under construction to observe the methods used and the general conditions on and around the project. In most cases we find that the time element appears to supercede many needed safety precautions. A lecture on safe methods of performance often is worthwhile. We have made a special effort to have safe access to the elevator machine rooms provided for the protection of the inspector and the mechanics. This is a serious problem, especially with elevators which were installed prior to any legal regulations requiring such provisions. In this effort we have made some progress.

Due to our varied activities, including all the necessary office work pertaining to elevator problems, it is impossible for us to make as many routine inspections as should be made according to Code requirements and in the interest of the safety of the users of elevators.

During the past biennium we received plans, specifications and applications for review and permits by various elevator concerns for the installation of 453 elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators. According to the reports of estimated costs furnished us with each application, the total of expenditures for new installations during the biennium amounts to \$4,775,627.79. This represents an increase of \$1,015,351.79 over the previous biennial period. The figures, as shown, are only for the parts of the projects furnished by the elevator concerns. They do not include the cost of preparing hoistways, which must be constructed properly in order to maintain the load and impact of the elevator equipment and to comply with the Building Code and Elevator Regulations for various types and locations of elevators.

A statistical summary of our activities during the 1954-56 biennium is contained in the table which follows.

TABLE 13
BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES FROM JULY 1, 1954 TO JUNE 30, 1956

Approval of plans and specifications for new elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators	453
Approval of plans and specifications for major repairs and alterations of existing elevator projects	91
Test and inspection of new elevators and dumbwaiters	369
Test and inspection of new escalators	17
Certificates issued for new installations	365
Certificates issued for existing elevators	593
Regular inspection of existing elevators	1422
Compliance inspection of existing elevators	367
Elevators condemned as being unsafe for further use	38
Elevator accidents investigated	19
Conferences with various elevator manufacturing representatives and agents relative to elevator problems	140

BUREAU OF MINE AND QUARRY INSPECTIONS

H. M. HALL AND J. R. BRANDON, *Mine Inspectors*

THE HIGHLY diversified mining and quarrying industry of North Carolina experienced considerable growth and achievement during the 1954-56 biennium. The more than \$71,000,000 total value of materials produced by North Carolina mines and quarries during 1954 and 1955 exceeds the previous two-year total by five and one-half million dollars. Operations have continued at a rapid pace, in general paralleling economic trends throughout the United States.

Highly favorable market conditions, stockpiling of strategic materials, defense spending by the Federal Government, and a high rate of consumer demand have furnished the incentive for this substantial growth. Accordingly, the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections has experienced an ever-increasing demand for its services.

Two mine inspectors were available during most of the past biennium and were fully occupied in making routine inspections, promoting safety, and investigating accidents in what is generally recognized as one of the State's most hazardous industries.

With accident prevention the goal, the mine and quarry inspectors have striven to make an adequate number of inspections in an industry in which the workers are exposed to a number of unusual hazards. Falling rock and caving ground, dark working areas, the presence of harmful dust, the use of explosives and powerful machinery, the handling and movement of heavy objects and loads through cramped, often rough-surfaced and inclined working areas—all of these factors tend to make mining and quarrying more dangerous than most other industrial operations.

Many activities of the mining and quarrying industry require a great amount of physical exertion and stamina on the part of the worker: handling and setting up heavy drills, pushing loaded ore carts, climbing up and down steep walkways, walking through muddy, slippery, rock-strewn tunnels and working in an atmosphere often with extremes of temperature and humidity. Conditions of working places often change from day to day, particularly in mines, exposing workers to new hazards as the work progresses. Considering the unusual hazards peculiar to this highly dispersed and diverse industry, it has become increasingly difficult for two inspectors to provide adequate inspection coverage. Consequently, safety programs and accident prevention measures are of special importance in the industry.

During the past biennium the mine and quarry inspectors have worked closely and successfully with both management and labor in establishing and maintaining sound safety programs which extend to the individual worker level. Acceptance at this level governs the success of any accident prevention and safety program. Statistics show that during the biennium there has been a marked reduction in the lost-time injury frequency rate in the mining industry, a slight reduction in the processing plants, and an increase in the quarrying industry.

An important service in the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections is assisting operators of mines and quarries in obtaining Workmen's Compensation Insurance under the Assigned Risk Program of the North Carolina Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau. Due to occupational disease hazards in the industry, many insurance carriers are reluctant voluntarily to provide such coverage. Before insurance can be assigned under the program, Certificates of Compliance, showing the applicant's operations meet the minimum safety and health standards of the State, must be obtained from the Department of Labor. They are issued upon the recommendation of the mine and quarry inspectors after a careful inspection of the applicant's operation. These Certificates of Compliance are revocable at any time the operator fails to comply with the State's safety and health requirements but are renewable when the recommended corrections are made. A total of 63 Certificates of Compliance were issued during the biennium. None were revoked.

It is anticipated that the mining and quarrying industry will show further marked expansion during the next two years. The extension of the Federal Government-subsidized exploration and development program until June, 1962, along with a 20 per cent increase in the subsidized price schedule for sheet mica, will promote growth in the industry. The largest known reserves of spodumene in the Western Hemisphere are located in North Carolina. From this mineral the element lithium is refined. This element is reported to be a source of the hydrogen isotope tritium (H^3) used in thermonuclear devices. Considerable demand for this material and other strategic minerals is seen in the future.

North Carolina will receive many additional millions of dollars in Federal road building funds from a bill recently enacted into law. An extensive highway construction program, as well as continued industrial expansion, will create a large demand for crushed stone, gravel and other quarry products and promote further expansion of the industry.

As mining and quarrying expand in North Carolina, an increased demand for the services of the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections is generated. Only through careful apportionment of time has it been possible for the Bureau's two inspectors to make even a minimum number of routine inspections during the biennium. Although these inspections have been proven to be one of the most effective weapons in the elimination of the causes of accidents and occupational hazards, they are much more effective when made more frequently than has been possible.

Though much has been accomplished during the biennium, there still remains room for considerable improvement. Adequate time and sufficient personnel to organize and conduct safety programs, make frequent compliance and enforcement visits, and furnish technical assistance, together with routine inspections, will do much in the future to continue the Bureau's effort to eliminate the needless waste of human lives and limbs in the mining and quarrying industry.

Detailed statistical information regarding the operations of the Bureau of Mine and Quarry Inspections will be found in the accompanying tables.

TABLE 14

**ACCIDENTS REPORT OF MINE AND QUARRY OPERATIONS, AS
REPORTED BY INDUSTRY, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1954**

	Total Number of Accidents	Time Lost not Compensable	Lost Time Compensable	Minor no Time Lost	Fatal	Number Days Lost
MINES:						
Mica	16	10	6			268
Feldspar	32	18	10	3	1	271
Pyrophyllite and Talc	35	8	9	18		674
Miscellaneous	212	53	76	3	1	2626
	295	89	101	24	2	3839
QUARRIES:						
Stone Products	215		65	47	103	2978
PITS:						
Sand and Gravel	52		11	8	33	139

TABLE 15

ACCIDENT REPORT OF MINE AND QUARRY OPERATIONS, AS
REPORTED BY INDUSTRY, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1955

	Total Number of Accidents	Lost Time not Compensable	Lost Time Compensable	Minor no Time Lost	Fatal	Number Days Lost
MINES:						
Mica	16	7	7	1	1	310
Feldspar	48	24	22	1	1	787
Pyrophyllite	29	11	6	12		557
Kaolin	7	4	3			87
Olivine	4		3	1		34
Miscellaneous	227	44	48	135		1859
	331	90	89	150	2	3634
QUARRIES:						
Stone Products	214	34	47	125		1218.75
PITS:						
Sand and Gravel	79	10	24	44	1	1383.50

TABLE 16

VIOLATIONS AND COMPLIANCES IN MINES, QUARRIES
AND SAND AND GRAVEL PITS

July 1, 1954—June 30, 1956

Industry	Number Establishments Found in Violation		State Labor Laws	Safety & Health Regulations	Total
Mines, Quarries, Sand and Gravel Pits	340	Violation	7	836	843
		Compliance	3	716	719

TABLE 17

ANNUAL REPORT MINES, QUARRIES AND PITS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1954 INCLUDING STATE HIGHWAY QUARRIES

Number Mines and Quarry Oper- ations	Kind	Actual Number Em- ployed	Payroll Exec. and Office Employees	Payroll Other Employees	Quantity Tons	Value
* 24	Stone Products State Highway & Public Works Commission	557	\$ 19,932.00	\$ 401,984.25	1,086,374.55	\$ 1,400,728.50
42	Stone Products	1,357	576,693.19	2,793,930.60	9,158,636.30	9,527,993.47
20	Sand and Gravel	328	208,805.08	853,157.39	3,883,939.45	3,408,003.37
29	Feldspar	252	71,761.00	401,355.62	523,614.79	740,084.50
51	Mica	398	77,129.21	607,314.30	78,860.02	2,027,345.80
10	Pyrophyllite and Talc	201	133,574.73	513,007.82	114,292.00	1,515,272.08
3	Kaolin	166	10,895.00	366,127.31	202,931.20	344,598.00
3	Olivine	25	4,060.00	70,366.82	9,614.31	93,518.53
** 5	Asbestos	20	0	11,946.00	680.00	6,085.20
** 5	Miscellaneous	788	351,706.66	2,622,569.61	591,233.39	11,196,474.87
192		4,092	\$1,454,556.87	\$8,641,759.72	15,650,176.01	\$30,260,104.32

*This represents quarries operated by the State Highway and Public Works Commission which are operated by State employees and prison labor.

**Spodumene, Lithium, Halloysite and Tungsten.

TABLE 18

ANNUAL REPORT MINES, QUARRIES AND PITS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1955 INCLUDING STATE HIGHWAY QUARRIES

Number Mines and Quarry Oper- ations	Kind	Actual Number Em- ployed	Payroll Exec. and Office Employees	Payroll Other Employees	Quantity Tons	Value
* 22	Stone Products State Highway & Public Works Commission	460	\$ 58,157.00	\$ 363,134.15	989,870.05	\$1,275,125.71
42	Stone Products	1,406	615,681.58	3,892,875.00	10,311,013.43	16,316,853.01
17	Sand and Gravel	369	222,391.01	943,664.22	4,017,962.40	4,073,149.17
33	Feldspar	352	89,754.00	589,060.64	341,794.94	2,518,948.51
51	Mica	377	119,025.42	555,647.73	50,321.42	2,913,390.01
5	Pyrophyllite	147	45,309.96	304,071.25	115,243.00	1,185,424.00
3	Kaolin	185	33,040.00	319,354.88	194,601.90	356,366.00
4	Olivine	28	4,800.00	60,435.21	13,699.26	139,641.22
** 6	Miscellaneous	837	409,612.34	2,962,983.91	2,143,555.00	12,270,965.83
183		4,161	\$1,597,771.31	\$10,021,226.99	18,178,061.40	\$41,049,863.46

*This represents quarries operated by the State Highway and Public Works Commission which are operated by State employees and prison labor.

**Spodumene, Lithium, Halloysite, Asbestos and Tungsten.

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY INSPECTIONS

JAMES E. FISHER, *Construction Safety Inspector*

THE PROGRAM of accident prevention in the construction industry of North Carolina was started by the Department of Labor in 1953. Details of the initial steps taken by the Department in launching this program can be read in the 1952-54 Biennial Report.

The main problem that confronted the Commissioner of Labor in getting this program under way has been largely overcome. This was to get the contractors of the State acquainted with the workings of our accident prevention work in their industry and also to get all the contractor participation in the program that was possible. Frequent conferences and contacts with the individual contractor and with the contractors' association has helped very much in getting this participation of the contractors, which was and continues to be so necessary to make Construction Safety work of the Department a successful operation.

During the past biennium, the construction inspector has continued to assist construction companies in setting up safety programs. This action takes the form of gathering accident statistics from the company records, compiling these statistics into report form, and then conferring with top management of the company on the need for setting up a safety program. Follow-up conferences are often necessary and follow-up studies are also necessary in getting a safety program set up and working.

We feel that a great amount of good has been accomplished in this line of work. Due to the nature of construction operations, with conditions on projects undergoing constant change, the company itself must have a program of accident prevention. This program must extend to the individual project level in order to insure continuing adherence to safety standards and practices. Otherwise, it would be necessary to have a safety inspector constantly on a project to maintain safe standards.

The construction inspector has continued to compile educational pamphlets on current safety problems in the construction industry. These articles have received very favorable comment from the leaders of the industry. The contractors' association has published all of these articles in their Trade Bulletin so as to give the contents of the articles the widest possible circulation among its membership. The Department sends copies of these safety pamphlets to a mailing list of 192 construction companies in the State.

As the work of this section has become more highly organized, it has become possible for more time to be devoted to project inspection work. The total number of initial inspections and reinspections made on North Carolina projects is listed in the accompanying table. Inspection of projects is without doubt the most important phase of accident prevention work in our construction industry. With this fact in mind, every effort has been made to organize the work so as to permit as much as possible of the inspector's time to be spent on project inspections.

Equally important is the fact that with only one man to cover all the construction projects in the entire State, constant attention has to be given to ways of better organizing the construction safety work in order to get at least a large proportion of the projects inspected.

During the past biennial period, efforts have been continued to bring labor and management together in this work of accident prevention which is so important to both groups. Meetings have been held with representatives of labor for the purpose of getting their cooperation and ideas on how to make the program more successful. Considerable effort likewise has been made in promoting management interest in construction safety. An example of this, and a measure of the success of these efforts, is the recent attendance of the Construction Section of the State-wide Safety Conference which was held in Charlotte. There were sixty-four construction companies represented at this meeting, whereas at the previous conference only sixteen companies were represented.

As to enforcement and compliance with the Construction Safety Code of the Department, most of the project superintendents have usually shown very satisfactory cooperation. There have been few instances in which the superintendent did not start making the necessary corrections to make working conditions safe on the project. There have of course been several cases in which the project superintendent did not show any cooperation and where no action was taken to carry out the recommendations of the inspector. Due to the limited time of one man, it has not always been possible for the inspector to follow up on these cases as needed. For example, if an unusually hazardous condition is found and then allowed to exist for a period of as much as two weeks, the conditions of the project change so that the violation is "corrected by default" so to speak. Due to the growing need for following up on violations where the conditions on the project are considered to be very hazardous and where

there is an indication that the superintendent does not intend to make the necessary correction, I feel that the addition of at least one man to help in this work would allow more time for the inspector to follow up on serious conditions whenever necessary.

At the end of this biennial period, we can look back for three years and see that considerable progress has been made in the field of construction safety. All the major construction companies have set up safety programs, and these programs are working not only for the benefit of the contractor, but also for the benefit of the man working on the job.

Relations between the Department and the construction industry's association are very satisfactory and the two are making real progress at getting the idea of safety across in the construction industry. All of the North Carolina contractors and their project superintendents are familiar with our safety program. With only a few exceptions they are working whole-heartedly with the Department to reduce the high toll of accidents in one of our most hazardous industries.

SPECIAL SAFETY SERVICES

W. C. CREEL, *Supervisor*

THE SAFETY work of the Division of Standards and Inspections is directed through a Special Safety Service Unit.

The work of the Special Safety Service Unit is centered around a Safety Advisory Board from industry. This Board is composed of 23 men who are in charge of the plant safety programs of leading North Carolina industrial establishments. Organized in 1946, this group of industrial safety experts has served without compensation, devoting much time, effort and skill to working cooperatively with the Department of Labor in planning accident prevention programs for the industries of the State. Through the splendid cooperation and interest of industrial management in several of our leading industries, these men have been able to give the Department of Labor the benefit of their time and advice as a public service in safety.

The work of the Safety Advisory Board with the Department of Labor is divided into three principal activities with a standing committee for each phase of the work. These committees are for the planning and promotion of Education, Awards, and Special Industry Safety Programs.

Special Industry Safety Programs have continued to be most effective and popular. During the Biennium special safety programs

have been conducted in the fertilizer industry and the cotton yarn division of the textile industry.

The Special safety program for the fertilizer industry, including 70 plants with an average employment of 2,700, was started in 1952 and completed in 1955. The results were most pleasing. At the beginning of the program the accident frequency rate was 18.6. At the end of the program the rate had dropped to 9.8. This 47% reduction in disabling injuries is highly indicative of the safety progress in the industry. Already requests for follow-up materials are being received from the industry and steps are being taken to comply with these requests.

The Special Safety Program for the State's cotton yarn plants was started in 1953. Five visits by the Department's 14 industrial safety inspectors were made during the two-year program. In addition, monthly safety pamphlets and special material aids were sent to the 430 participating plants. At the beginning of the program, the accident frequency rate was 10.0. At the end of the formal program, the rate was 7.3. During the two-year period the cotton yarn plants had an average of 132,626 employees.

An important duty of the Safety Section of the department is the collection of accident frequency rate information. During the Biennium, accident information from more than 6,000 manufacturing plants and service establishments was collected each year. Accident frequency rate information is of immeasurable value to the Department in planning its safety activities. An individual record is kept for every industrial and service establishment. These records show the safety progress or lack of progress, in the individual plants. Industry accident rate averages are also compiled and used as a guide in planning Special Industry Safety Programs.

Statewide and industry accident rates are compiled quarterly and published yearly. An indication of the effectiveness of the Department's statewide accident prevention services can be seen in the substantial reduction in the statewide lost-time injury rate. In 1946, the year in which the Special Safety Service Program was started, the statewide accident frequency rate was 15.8. At the end of 1955 the rate was 8.2—a reduction of 48 per cent during the ten-year period.

Safety awards are a basic part of any complete safety program. Since 1946, the North Carolina Department of Labor has recognized outstanding work in accident prevention in industrial and service establishments by a series of safety awards. Under this program, plants which reduce their accident frequency rates 40 per cent or

more during a calendar year, operate with an accident rate 75 per cent or more below the State average for the particular industry, or operate for a year without a lost-time injury, are eligible for the Department's Certificate of Safety Achievement. In 1954 a total of 947 awards were presented. In 1955 a total of 919 awards were presented. Since the inauguration of the program in 1946, a total of 7,353 awards have been presented.

Research and special projects for individual plants are continually being planned. The industrial safety inspectors as part of their safety work assist plant management in analyzing their accident problems and direct their attention to the safety services of the Department as a means of helping to solve their accident problems. Once a problem has been solved, the methods are summarized and reproduced for the use of the Department's inspectors and other industrial plants having similar situations.

A well planned program of accident investigation is directed through the Safety Service Section. All industrial fatalities and many serious accidents are investigated. They are then analyzed for the purpose of preparing suitable materials to be used in helping to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents.

While the safety services of the Department are available and used by both large and small plants, the program is directed principally to the small plant. The small plant does not have a safety director, the money, or the know-how to plan and conduct a safety program and for these reasons needs the special assistance of the State. This need has been recognized and met to the extent that thousands of small plants are being more safely operated.

TABLE 19

Accident Frequency Rates In North Carolina Industries
Final 1955, compared with final 1954

INDUSTRY	Plants 1955	Manhours 1955	Lost Time Injuries 1955	Accident Frequency Rates 1955	1954
MANUFACTURING					
<i>Chemical:</i>					
Drugs, Insecticides & Paints	31	1,869,752	26	13.8	6.8
Fertilizer (Manufacturing and mixing)	62	3,954,477	33	8.3	9.8
Miscellaneous Chemical and Allied Products	52	8,775,101	32	3.6	9.3
<i>Clay, Cement and Stone:</i>					
Block, Pipe and Cement	97	5,660,943	107	18.9	18.1
Brick, Tile and Pottery	43	4,172,534	69	16.5	18.2
<i>Electrical:</i>					
General	48	27,490,418	69	2.5	3.2
<i>Furniture:</i>					
Upholstering	98	9,630,248	147	15.2	13.1
Wood	249	59,234,012	795	13.4	10.5
<i>Iron and Steel:</i>					
Foundries	27	1,809,049	49	27.0	18.7
Machine Manufacturing	130	10,675,243	127	11.8	11.2
Machine Shop	111	6,366,287	137	21.5	13.1
Sheet Metal	69	2,733,552	45	16.4	21.2
Not Elsewhere Classified	113	12,540,408	233	18.5	11.0
<i>Leather:</i>					
Tanning, Manufacturing Shoes, Belting and Rolls	11	1,637,057	38	23.2	24.5
<i>Lumber:</i>					
Logging, Sawing and Planing	381	23,546,896	693	29.4	26.3
Millwork	224	10,224,783	187	18.2	20.9
Plywood and Veneer	82	13,470,186	300	22.2	19.1
Miscellaneous Wood Products	49	2,957,204	48	16.2	24.5
<i>Mining:</i>					
Mines	51	359,896	10	27.7	39.5
Pits and Quarries	46	3,113,706	71	22.8	18.8
Processing Plants	82	5,397,933	195	36.1	47.3
<i>Paper:</i>					
Paper and Pulp	6	13,600,569	42	3.0	5.0
Set up boxes and containers	46	4,656,657	73	15.6	13.5
<i>Printing:</i>					
Job, Newspaper and Books	173	9,437,205	34	3.6	3.3

Textiles:

Cotton Yarn & Weaving	413	255,527,695	1,871	7.3	7.5
Dyeing and Finishing	58	37,426,388	144	3.8	7.2
Knit Goods	370	87,859,731	314	3.5	3.9
Silk and Synthetic	35	19,751,924	83	4.2	2.1
Wearing Apparel	144	38,872,689	211	5.4	4.1
Woolen Worsted	7	1,846,251	9	4.8	4.5
Not Elsewhere Classified	62	10,729,374	42	3.9	4.7

Tobacco:

Cigarette, Cigar and Smoking	6	18,810,748	43	2.2	2.4
Leaf Processing	214	14,027,164	216	15.3	12.2

Miscellaneous Manufacturing:

General	155	10,031,196	130	12.9	11.3
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	3,745	738,197,276	6,623	8.9	8.6

NON-MANUFACTURING*Food:*

Baking	97	15,482,674	113	7.2	11.0
Bottling Plant	125	7,550,394	105	13.9	14.2
Canning and Preserving	23	1,192,907	16	13.4	12.4
Dairy Products	82	74,218,812	125	16.8	13.0
Ice and Coal	100	1,970,609	23	11.6	7.8
Meat Packing	77	5,925,598	118	19.9	22.4
Milling, Flour and Feed	161	6,871,387	90	13.0	13.0

Service:

Dry Cleaning	579	6,975,236	9	1.2	1.2
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	232	16,492,757	62	3.7	2.2
Garage	437	17,660,992	133	7.5	7.6

Trade:

Petroleum Products	210	4,225,749	17	4.0	5.9
Wholesale & Retail	391	17,215,881	126	7.3	8.5

Miscellaneous Non-Manufacturing:

General	67	6,333,865	121	19.1	21.2
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ALL NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	2,581	182,116,861	1,058	5.8	9.4
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ALL INDUSTRY MANUFACTURING & NON-MANUFACTURING	6,326	920,314,137	7,681	8.3	8.7
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Technical Notes:

- (1) These data were compiled according to the *American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates*, approved 1954 by the American Standard Association.
- (2) The lost time injury frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million manhours worked. A lost time injury is one which prevented the injured man's return to work on his next regular day, shift or turn; or which results in some permanent bodily impairment.

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

E. GAIL BARKER, *Director*

THE NORTH CAROLINA Conciliation Service is guided by legislative policy to the use of voluntary methods in the adjustment of labor-management disputes. The State Conciliator wields no club over the bargaining parties in the nature of regulatory powers; nor by the use of government pressure. The Conciliator strives to maintain complete freedom of action by the parties. Under this legislative and administrative policy, the State Conciliator is therefore committed to refrain from any statement or procedure which might appear to throw the weight of public pressure on either side.

In the vast majority of establishments in North Carolina, working relationships of employers and employees are orderly and cooperative. It is well known that for every critical labor-management dispute which develops into a work stoppage, many more negotiations are culminated by joint agreement between the parties without the need for outside assistance. This is a great tribute to the common sense of management and labor representatives in North Carolina.

Nevertheless, when employers and workers face each other over the bargaining table, there remain important areas in which conflict may arise. Group interests may flow in parallel but separate channels. The issues may involve questions of principle, economic conditions, or terms of employment. In such labor-management conflicts, State Conciliators perform useful and valuable service both to the parties and to the economic community as a whole.

Conciliation is a part of the collective bargaining process and is not a substitute for it. The essential problem of collective bargaining, when the parties are at loggerheads over an issue or issues, is the necessity of asserting strength, even as they seek a peaceful settlement. Each side may take an unyielding position to test out how determined the other side is to stick to its position. A willingness to make even the most fragmentary concession in some situations can be interpreted as an evidence of a hidden weakness. For this and other reasons it becomes extremely difficult, and sometimes impossible for them to explore various alternatives which might lead to a mutually acceptable solution.

The Conciliator advises and makes suggestions in joint negotiating sessions, or in exploratory discussions with the parties separately, and thereby acts as a new line of communication. He possesses con-

fidential information of what the parties will give and take. He functions purposefully, and not just as a messenger carrying offers back and forth. He must possess a keen sense of timing and skill in revealing the information given to him, sometimes directly but more often by hint and indirection. Not the least of the Conciliator's skills is the knowledge of when to say nothing. Thus he protects the position of the parties while they are being brought closer to agreement, until the gap between them is finally bridged.

The tables presented in this Section tell the 1954-56 story of the North Carolina Conciliation Service in terms of operating records.

Table 20 presents the number of cases coming to the attention of the North Carolina Conciliation Service, shown by industry and month. The 396 cases were distributed among 19 industries (plus a "miscellaneous" classification).

Table 21 presents a monthly summary, including fiscal year totals, of the number of cases coming to the Division's attention, and the approximate number of workers involved.

Table 22 presents a monthly summary, including fiscal year totals, of strikes, workers idle, and man-days idle. There were 81 strikes during the biennium. Six of these strikes during 1955 were interstate, and negotiations were not conducted in North Carolina. The three major ones involved the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, The Atlantic Greyhound Company and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

These six strikes involved 24% of the workers and accounted for 55% of the man-days idle in 1955.

Table 23 presents a summary, on a calendar year basis, of the number of cases, workers directly involved, number of strikes, workers idle, man-days idle and the North Carolina percentage of the national total of man-days idle. This table includes data from 1941 through 1955.

Knowledge of an existing controversy generally was brought to the attention of the Service by the initiating party desiring to amend or terminate the existing contract, giving the thirty-day notice required by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. These notices were acknowledged promptly by the Service, with a copy of the acknowledgement always being sent to the other party to the contract. In order to encourage the parties to settle their own differences, it was constantly emphasized that it was our sincere hope that the parties would reach amicable agreement through collective bargaining and free discussions.

Whenever the parties were unable to reach agreement through their own endeavors, the services of the Conciliation Service were offered. Contact was maintained with the parties during the thirty-day notice period. In cases in which the parties had failed to reach agreement during that period, a representative of the Conciliation Service called the parties together and endeavored, through conciliation and mediation, to bring about a meeting of minds and an understanding concerning the issues in dispute.

The Division also responded to requests for assistance in settling grievances involving individuals and small groups of workers. Cases of this type are not included in the 396 total. Also, frequent requests for information about the conciliation, arbitration and related laws were acted upon. Consultations, both in the offices and in the field, on labor-management relations are handled as routine and on a day-to-day basis and no attempt is made to record these matters statistically.

ARBITRATION SERVICE

The Department of Labor attempts to promote the settlement of differences between labor and management. Through frank and open discussion of their differences and by the mutual exercise of good will, labor and management in North Carolina have been able in most instances to settle their problems peacefully and satisfactorily. The assistance of the Conciliation Service often is instrumental in bringing about such settlements.

Differences between labor and management are not always ironed out in collective bargaining. In those instances where the parties are unable to reach agreement, the machinery of arbitration established under the North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act is available to them. This method has proved itself very useful by bringing about expeditious decisions on the disputed issues.

The Voluntary Arbitration Act gives legal status to contracts entered into by labor and management which provide for arbitration of disputes which may arise in the future. Where the parties' contract permits "demand" arbitration, the Act empowers the Commissioner of Labor to appoint an arbitrator at the request of either party; the Act further provides for the legal enforceability of arbitration awards made under its provisions.

Getting quick disposition of the disputed issues is one of the prime attributes of arbitration. Because of that fact, the Department of Labor makes all requests for arbitration a first order of business.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Commissioner of Labor has maintained since 1945 a list of qualified, public-spirited citizens who have served as arbitrators under the Act. The personnel of the list of arbitrators has changed from time to time due to resignations and new appointments. The present list of 15 arbitrators is composed of men who have gained experience in previous government or private arbitration work.

TABLE 20

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE
DURING JULY 1, 1954 TO JUNE 30, 1956 BY INDUSTRY AND BY MONTH*

Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U.S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and unpublished data.

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1954 to JUNE 30, 1956
BY MONTH AND FISCAL YEAR.*

MONTH	1954-55		1955-56	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
TOTAL.....	187	62,651	209	53,495
July.....	14	6,678	37	5,739
August.....	12	4,765	11	3,027
September.....	9	3,681	20	3,556
October.....	15	2,147	12	2,057
November.....	11	1,888	14	3,813
December.....	12	2,739	21	6,898
January.....	14	4,502	11	1,670
February.....	14	6,727	3	530
March.....	12	2,243	22	14,476
April.....	23	4,686	13	6,917
May.....	36	20,026	36	3,389
June.....	15	2,569	9	1,423

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 22

STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1954 to JUNE 30, 1956,
BY MONTH AND FISCAL YEAR.*

MONTH	1954-55			1955-56		
	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	Number	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)
TOTAL.....	46	13,790	301,853	35	8,554	84,840
July.....	4	970	5,734	6	1,777	24,473
August.....	3	417	2,289	3	471	2,295
September.....	3	332	2,043	5	2,166	14,336
October.....	1	55	275	4	698	2,302
November.....	5	1,569	38,076	4	1,941	20,756
December.....	4	762	2,156	1	62	558
January.....	1	209	627	2	570	13,516
February.....	7	2,844	13,951	2	135	175
March.....	4	3,622	151,105	2	420	840
April.....	2	683	56,197	1	55	275
May.....	6	1,011	11,106	2	180	4,745
June.....	6	1,316	18,294	3	79	569

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

TABLE 23

LABOR-MANAGEMENT CASES AND STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA*

Year	Number of Situations	Workers Involved	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-days Idle	Percent of National Total
1941	State Conciliation Service Established		34	18,731	105,085	.5
1942	109	64,827	26	4,826	24,354	.6
1943	201	114,865	57	18,511	103,368	.8
1944	187	75,584	45	11,056	68,057	.8
1945	113	40,355	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	109	37,424	56	14,400	452,000	.4
1947	193	61,212	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	202	103,186	22	2,698	59,420	.2
1949	180	53,245	18	3,850	136,130	.3
1950	148	38,392	31	12,700	75,700	.2
1951	183	54,276	38	24,300	508,000	2.2
1952	173	63,557	37	15,600	277,000	.5
1953	160	54,475	25	10,100	196,000	.7
1954	163	45,375	31	5,540	82,900	.4
1955	229	65,843	49	16,800	316,000	1.1

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Department of Labor, Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

C. L. BEDDINGFIELD, *Director*

NORTH CAROLINA's Voluntary Apprenticeship Act of 1939, which is the statute under which this Division operates, was designed as a working arrangement whereby committees of employers and employees, working together, or individual employers or companies, may promote the training of young workers in the skilled trades of industry. The law was designed to provide reasonably continuous employment for apprentices, guarantee them a living wage, and provide them with thorough on-the-job training in their trades, supplemented with related technical training.

The welfare of the apprentice being trained is the first consideration of the Division of Apprenticeship Training. It is a well known fact that the interests of employers, employees and the public will be served best when the interest of the apprentice is kept in the forefront.

The Apprenticeship Act provides for the appointment of a State Apprenticeship Council by the Commissioner of Labor, with equal representation of employers and employees. It provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be Chairman of the Council and that the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education shall be Vice-Chairman. The law also provides for the appointment of a Director of Apprenticeship, whose responsibility, with the advice and guidance of the Council, is to promote a Statewide, voluntary ap-

prenticeship training program covering all of the skilled trades and requiring two years or more to become a recognized, skilled craftsman. The purpose of the law is to insure that a sufficient number of craftsmen will be trained to meet the needs of the State's industrial economy.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The composition of the State Apprenticeship Council at present is as follows: Frank Crane, Commissioner of Labor, Chairman; M. D. Thornburg, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice-Chairman; C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training, Secretary; and three members representing employers and three representing employees, as follows:

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES

DWIGHT L. CASEY, *Carolinas Chapter Manager*
National Electrical Contractors Association
Charlotte, N. C.

A. J. FOX, *General Contractor*
Raleigh, N. C.

D. W. RANDOLPH, *Supervisor of Training*
Champion Paper & Fibre Company
Canton, N. C.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

W. L. CAUSEY, *Business Agent*
Plumbers and Steamfitters
Local Union 640
Greensboro, N. C.

HENRY C. SAWYER, *Business Representative*
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 553
Durham, N. C.

LLOYD D. HARDY, *Foreman*
The Raleigh Times Composing Room
Raleigh, N. C.

The Apprenticeship Council is recognized as the sole registration authority for apprenticeship training in North Carolina in connection with the National Defense Training Program, which includes improvement of working skills and advanced workers' training. The Council works in close cooperation with other State and Federal agencies in the advancement of this program. It also serves as the certifying agency for registered apprenticeship training programs in connection with the deferment of apprentices from the draft until their training has been completed. It is the approving agency for all apprenticeable trades and occupations for veterans training under Public Law 550 passed by the 82nd Congress.

DIVISION OPERATIONS

For several years past, it has been thought that the fluctuation in registered apprenticeship programs and registered apprentices would level off and that the number of programs and apprentices in

training would remain upon a more or less constant level. Such, however, has not been the case. There has been a steady increase in both programs and apprentices training under these programs.

Our Biennial Report of June 30, 1954 gave a total of 3,688 active apprenticeship training programs registered in the State, with 3,582 apprentices training under these programs.

During the 1954-56 biennium, a total of 1,423 new programs were approved and registered and 4,253 additional apprentices were registered. A total of 670 programs were cancelled during the biennium. A total of 646 apprentices completed their training, and a total of 2,539 apprentice agreements were cancelled.

At the end of the 1954-56 biennium, a total of 4,262 apprentices were in active training in the State—an increase of 780 over the previous biennial period.

Also at the end of the 1954-56 biennium, a total of 4,350 programs were in operation in the State—an increase of 662 over the preceding two-year period.

The 646 apprentices who completed their training during the biennium were awarded their Certificates of Completion. These apprentices have now taken their places as skilled craftsmen in the industries of the State. As of June 30, 1956, a total of 3,325 apprentices had received their Certificates of Completion since the beginning of the State apprenticeship training program. Distribution of these former apprentices by industry and occupational groups will be found in the accompanying tables.

Our records indicate that there will be 900 or more apprentices completing their training each year through 1958.

Special training programs for other types of on-the-job training were approved and certified to the Veterans Administration during the biennium. A total of 97 of these programs were approved under the provisions of Public Law 550 for the purpose of training veterans in occupations which are not apprenticeable as such but which are component parts of apprenticeable trades. Veterans trained under these programs in most cases become production-line workers in the industries of the State.

North Carolina's skilled labor market continues to show a serious shortage of skilled workers and craftsmen. This fact indicates that apprenticeship training must be further advanced and extended in order to meet the demands of our expanding State economy.

TABLE 24

REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS, PARTICIPATING ESTABLISHMENTS,
AND APPRENTICES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM

June 30, 1956

	Type of Program					
	All Types	Group		Individual		Not-joint
		Joint	Not-joint	Joint	No Union	
					Union Waiver	
Programs, Total.....	4350	30	6	21	4289	4
Programs with no Apprentices.....	2200	5	1	.9	2185	0
Programs having Apprentices.....	2150	25	5	12	2104	4
Establishments Participating in all Programs	4610	260	36	21	4289	4
Establishments Participating in Programs having Apprentices.....	2400	245	35	12	2104	4
Apprentices, Total.....	4262	452	70	57	3664	19
Apprentices per Program having Apprentices	2.0	18.1	14.0	4.8	1.7	4.8
Apprentice per Establishment in Programs having Apprentices.....	1.8	1.8	2.0	4.8	1.7	4.8

*Group Joint More than one establishment participating, and a joint committee of labor and management to effectuate the over-all program.

Group not-joint More than one establishment participating, but the program effectuated by representatives of one party only.

Individual Joint One establishment only, with joint representation of management and organized labor to effectuate the over-all program.

Individual not-joint (No union) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because of the absence of an interested union.

Individual not-joint (Union Waiver) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because union has waived participation.

TABLE 25

REGISTERED PROGRAM—OCCUPATIONS, AND EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE OF
REGISTERED APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP

June 30, 1956

OCCUPATION GROUP	Occupation Group Code	Program Occupations Per Occupation Group	All Expected Completions	Expected Completion Date									
				Before		1956		1957		1958		1959	
				(1)	(2)	1956	1957	1957	1958	1958	1959	1960	1961
All Occupation Groups		5628	4262	199	0	365	927	1057	1210	412	41	51	0
Commercial Artist	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Draftsman	02	16	13	0	0	2	4	4	3	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Technician	03	18	12	0	0	3	5	3	1	0	0	0	0
Photographer	04	9	7	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook (Exc. Private Family)	05	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barber, Beautician	06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.)	09	116	92	10	16	26	29	11	0	0	0	0	0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	238	186	15	19	51	67	28	3	0	3	0	0
Carpenter	12	320	262	7	14	42	72	91	30	2	4	0	0
Cement Finisher	13	16	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Painter (Construction)	14	113	41	1	5	7	15	6	5	0	2	0	0
Plasterer	15	57	39	8	2	3	7	7	3	4	5	0	0
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	372	349	21	45	70	89	72	45	5	2	0	0
Roofers, Slater	17	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	88	74	6	8	18	28	13	1	0	0	0	0
Electrician (Not Construction)	21	12	5	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Electrician (Construction)	22	327	468	40	50	99	88	126	52	2	11	0	0
Machinist	26	153	151	3	9	38	30	41	29	0	1	0	0
Tool Maker, Die Sinker	27	13	23	0	1	1	4	10	7	0	0	0	0
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinist Shop (N. E. C.)	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	16	7	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Engraver	32	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal Worker	33	223	249	10	23	46	64	81	24	0	1	0	0
Molder	34	24	5	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boilermaker	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structural Iron Worker	37	16	7	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	19	9	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	1696	887	23	63	214	173	334	76	0	4	0	0
Millwright	46	8	6	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	47	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	48	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)	49	630	481	11	29	100	151	140	50	0	0	0	0
Compositor, Typesetter	51	141	126	5	6	24	19	30	16	17	9	0	0
Electrotypers, Stereotypers	52	8	16	1	2	2	5	5	0	0	1	0	0
Lithographer	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photoengraver	54	12	14	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	4	2	0
Pressman (Printing)	55	176	140	7	9	24	34	41	16	7	2	0	0
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.)	59	33	18	1	2	7	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
Stationary Engineer	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoistman, Craneman	62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glazier	63	19	11	0	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.)	69	16	14	0	0	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	0
Powerhouse Operator	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lineman	72	49	181	10	11	34	27	66	32	0	1	0	0
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse)	73	108	55	2	14	16	21	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	86	41	2	3	12	14	10	0	0	0	0	0
Baker	81	9	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loomfixer	82	6	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Furrier	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milliner	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dressmaker	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor	86	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabinetmaker	87	155	77	5	8	18	14	25	7	0	0	0	0
Millman	88	15	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upholsterer	91	82	74	2	6	15	28	21	1	0	1	0	0
Shoe Repairman	92	17	11	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stonecutter	93	13	19	2	0	3	10	3	0	0	1	0	0
Optician, Lens Grinder	94	29	15	0	3	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
Painter (Not Construction)	95	18	6	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	96	9	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Occup. (N. E. C.)	99	88	44	2	2	12	11	16	1	0	0	0	0

1For content see Table VI.

2Program-occupation is an occupation in a program. Because some programs include more than one occupation, total program-occupations exceed total program.

TABLE 26

JOURNEYMEN EMPLOYED, AND ESTIMATED POTENTIAL APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, IN PROGRAMS CURRENTLY REGISTERED AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP.
June 30, 1956

OCCUPATION GROUP ¹	Occup- Group Code	Estimated Journey- men	Apprentices		Ratio	
			Actual	Estimated Potential	Actual	Poten-
						tiel
All Occupation Groups		27,140	4,262	15,229	6.4	1.8
Commercial Artist	01	0	0	0	0	0
Draftsman	02	63	13	37	4.8	1.7
Laboratory Technician	03	36	12	36	3.0	1.0
Photographer	04	18	7	18	2.6	1.0
Cook (Except Private Family)	05	14	1	14	14.0	1.0
Barber, Beautician	06	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.)	09	320	92	237	3.5	1.4
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	11	1,804	186	803	9.7	2.2
Carpenter	12	3,829	262	1,352	14.6	2.8
Cement Finisher	13	259	3	80	86.3	3.2
Painter (Construction)	14	685	41	286	16.7	2.4
Plasterer	15	557	39	227	14.3	2.5
Plumber, Pipefitter	16	2,101	349	1,211	6.0	1.7
Roofers, Slater	17	27	2	17	13.5	1.6
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.)	19	493	74	276	6.7	1.8
Electrician (Not Construction)	21	80	5	49	16.0	1.6
Electrician (Construction)	22	1,426	468	940	3.0	1.5
Machinist	26	968	151	512	6.4	1.9
Tool Maker, Die Sinker	27	64	23	41	2.8	1.6
Polisher, Buffet (Metal)	28	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.)	29	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Jeweler, Watchmaker	31	37	7	32	5.3	1.2
Engraver	32	26	1	26	26.0	1.0
Sheet Metal Worker	33	1,188	249	657	4.8	1.8
Molder	34	140	5	73	28.0	1.9
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.)	35	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Boilermaker	36	2	0	2	0.0	1.0
Structural Iron Worker	37	80	7	42	11.4	1.9
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.)	39	43	9	43	4.8	1.0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	41	5,474	887	3,797	6.2	1.4
Millwright	46	94	6	36	15.7	2.6
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	47	2	2	2	1.0	1.0
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	48	107	2	41	53.5	2.6
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.)	49	2,121	481	1,450	4.4	1.5
Compositor, Typesetter	51	730	126	362	5.8	2.0
Electrotypist, Stereotypist	52	47	16	31	2.9	1.5
Lithographer	53	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Photoengraver	54	47	14	29	3.4	1.6
Pressman (Printing)	55	527	140	372	3.8	1.4
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.)	59	94	18	76	5.2	1.2
Stationary Engineer	61	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Hoistman, Craneman	62	25	0	7	0.0	3.6
Glazier	63	53	11	38	4.8	1.4
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.)	69	55	14	37	3.9	1.5
Powerhouse Operator	71	25	0	7	0.0	3.6
Lineman	72	1,221	181	441	6.7	2.8
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse)	73	280	55	241	5.1	1.2
Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.)	79	182	41	177	4.4	1.0
Baker	81	28	6	18	4.7	1.6
Loomfixer	82	63	4	17	15.8	3.7
Furrier	83	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Milliner	84	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Dressmaker	85	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Tailor	86	2	0	2	0.0	1.0
Cabinetmaker	87	530	77	350	6.9	1.5
Millman	88	45	2	40	22.5	1.1
Upholsterer	91	345	74	214	4.7	1.6
Shoe Repairman	92	34	11	34	3.1	1.0
Stonecutter	93	150	19	51	7.9	2.9
Optician, Lens Grinder	94	73	15	63	4.9	1.2
Painter (Not Construction)	95	49	6	36	8.2	1.4
Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	96	23	4	18	5.8	1.3
Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.)	99	454	44	231	10.3	2.0

¹For definitions see Table VI footnote 2.

TABLE 27

ALL APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP

July 1, 1954 - June 30, 1956

Industry Groups	Industry Group	Number Of Apprentices
All Industry Groups.....		646
Construction	1	253
Wood Products Manufacturing.....	2	16
Machinery Manufacturing	3	20
Metal Products Manufacturing	4	11
Auto Repair Services	5	103
Other Repair Services	6	26
Building Supplies Retail.....	7	26
Printing	8	69
Food Preparation	9	52
Personal Services	0	4
Manufacturing N.E.C.	X	1
Non-Manufacturing N.E.C.	R	65

TABLE 28

APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY OCCUPATION GROUP

July 1, 1954-June 30, 1956

Occupation Group	Occup. Group Code	No. of Apprentices	Occupation Group	Occup. Group Code	No. of Apprentices
All Occupation Groups.....		646	Millwright.....	46	0
Commercial Artist.....	01	0	Railroad Mechanic and Repairman.....	47	0
Draftsman.....	02	0	Airplane Mechanic and Repairman.....	48	0
Laboratory Technician.....	03	0	Mechanic and Repairman.....		
Photographer.....	04	0	(N. E. C.).....	49	33
Cook (Except Private Family).....	05	1	Compositor, Typesetter.....	51	19
Barber, Beautician.....	06	0	ElectroTyper, Stereotyper.....	52	0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	09	6	Lithographer.....	53	0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	11	27	Photoengraver.....	54	3
Carpenter.....	12	76	Pressman (Printing).....	55	23
Cement Finisher.....	13	1	Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.).....	59	4
Painter (Construction).....	14	5	Stationary Engineer.....	61	0
Plasterer.....	15	28	Hoistman, Crane man.....	62	0
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	16	66	Glazier.....	63	3
Roof er, Slater.....	17	0	Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.).....	69	0
Construction Occupations (N.E.C.).....	19	17	Powerhouse Operator.....	71	0
Electrician (Not construction).....	21	2	Lineman.....	72	6
Electrician (Construction).....	22	81	Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	73	12
Machinist.....	26	19	Baker.....	74	0
Tool Maker, Die Sinker.....	27	2	Loomfixer.....	79	2
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	28	0	Furrier.....	81	1
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	29	0	Milliner.....	82	1
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	31	2	Dressmaker.....	83	0
Engraver.....	32	0	Tailor.....	84	0
Sheet Metal Worker.....	33	32	Cabinetmaker.....	85	0
Molder.....	34	2	Millman.....	86	0
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	35	0	Upholsterer.....	87	20
Boilermaker.....	36	0	Shoemaker.....	88	0
Structural Iron Worker.....	37	2	Stonecutter.....	91	12
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.).....	39	2	Optician, Lens Grinder.....	92	0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	41	110	Painter (Not Construction).....	93	12
			Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	94	1
			Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.).....	95	0
				96	0
				99	13

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

J. M. VESTAL, *Chief*

HEREWITH I respectfully submit my twelfth biennial report, covering the period from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956.

Section 7312 (j) of the Consolidated Statutes of North Carolina refers to the creation of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf by the General Assembly in 1923. Information which may not appear herein can be obtained in our previous reports.

The purposes of this Bureau are many and varied but the most important aim is assisting the deaf to secure gainful employment in which they become self-supporting citizens and repay the State for having provided means by which they have been benefited educationally, morally and socially. Briefly speaking, this Bureau serves as a clearing house for the deaf and their problems.

In carrying on its work, the Bureau continues to operate with two employees—the Chief and his secretary. The duties required of this Bureau are outlined in the law creating it, but new trades resulting from mechanical changes have increased our load. Glancing at present-day world conditions, one can readily see and understand the essential role this Bureau must continue to play in its efforts to help the deaf hold their line in this fast-stepping industrial world.

The size of the job of overcoming the many obstacles which continue to confront our group is increasing daily. The employing public is becoming more and more safety-minded when it comes to employment for the deaf. However, it is a tedious task to convince employers that the deaf are already safety motivated and that they only need to become acquainted with the safety rules, as must all workers.

This Bureau creates no jobs but by virtue of its day-to-day work, we have been able to keep informed on what has taken place in the labor market, and consequently we try to move as the industrial world moves. It has been, and continues to be, our job to place deaf employees where their productivity will be the most efficient. Results of this are being shown in the increased acceptance of the deaf applicants by industry as a whole. We have been pleased to have employers inform us that our clients have made good workers and have had records of absenteeism, tardiness and turn-over strikingly better than other groups. However, in spite of this, preference usually will be given to hearing applicants whose principal qualification, from the employer's viewpoint, is that they are people of his own group.

In holding back this tendency so that our deaf clients can be placed, our Bureau continues to have a very difficult task to perform. Removed barriers must be kept down and others which may come up must be destroyed.

With this report, I am presenting a table showing that in the past biennium the Bureau registered 60 applicants and placed 47 in jobs of their choice. For various reasons, three were cancelled, leaving an active file of 10 to be carried over to the next biennium.

At the close of the 1956 term of the School for the Deaf in Morganton, we had 19 boys and 8 girls to register with us—a total increase of 27 added to our July, 1956 file, so that we now have an active file of 37 clients to be carried over to the next biennium. Some of these applicants have unfortunate limitations which will make it necessary for them to undergo special training and progress through experimental stages. Six of the new applicants already have prospective employment, which we have found for them. The workmanship of our clients and the small turnover have removed many of the difficulties we once encountered, but we continue to be confronted with new problems from time to time.

By request, I have spoken eighteen times during the past biennium at various conventions, banquets and special occasions—both to the deaf and hearing groups. To the deaf I dealt with labor problems and matters not clear to them, and to the hearing groups I referred to our program and gave information on matters about which they inquired. My service, when requested, was also given as interpreter in dealing with problems concerning the deaf, especially to those deaf coming from other states and violating our State laws.

During the past biennium I made 82 official trips in this State, covering 16,990 miles. Follow-up visits were made, checking to see if the placements were satisfactory to both the employer and the employee. Contacts and interviews with employers and supervisors concerning the possibility of employing additional deaf clients were made. Inquiries and discussions were brought up about new job openings in which the deaf might be employed. My field work, as usual, has played an invaluable role in the success we have had in placing our applicants. Employers have displayed a very cordial attitude towards our group and have given our clients employment when and where conditions permitted. It can be repeated that our program of educating and getting employers interested in our group continues to bring gratifying results.

With reference to the overall employment situation among our deaf citizens, our file shows that on June 30, 1956, approximately 93 per cent of them had employment. In the manufacturing plants they earned an average weekly wage of \$53.88. In the printing trades our linotype operators earned an average of \$95.80 per week. This includes operators on weekly and daily newspapers and commercial job printing. Main types of employment for our men are: Linotype operators, printers, carpenters, furniture factory employees, weavers and cigarette factory employees. Average pay for men in manufacturing plants, \$71.08. Main types of employment for our women: Key punch operators, typists and file clerks, loopers, seamers, knitters and seamstresses. On a monthly basis, the women earned an average of \$198.70; on a weekly basis in manufacturing plants, an average of \$51.23.

From July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1956, we find that this Bureau has had 1,176 men and women to register with us seeking employment of their choice. Of this number we have placed 982 in gainful employment. Deducting the number placed from the number registered, we have a difference of 194, a majority of whom have married, left the State, died or have been classified as unemployable. The productive abilities in action of those placed and the taxes which they have paid have brought additional wealth to the State. The harvest has been greater than the planting.

Comparing the present employment of the deaf in North Carolina with that of other states is difficult, since we do not have definite information from other states. School publications and other periodicals from other states coming regularly to us contain references to the employment situation of their deaf which indicate that their percentage of employed runs from 76 to 83 per cent. No figures are available as to the weekly or monthly wages. Besides State and Federal agencies, Minnesota has a setup very much like ours. Wisconsin has the Service Bureau for the Deaf. Michigan has a Bureau for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. These agencies are headed by competent deaf persons. On the eighth of this past June, upon invitation, I spoke to the Indiana Association of the Deaf on our setup and its functions. Plans have already been started by them to get a bill through the Legislature creating a division patterned after ours. Properly managed, better services are given by agencies which are of, for, and by the deaf because of their familiarity with that particular group.

With reference to organizations and activities of the adult deaf in our State, we have the North Carolina Association of the Deaf, the North Carolina Sunday School Association of the Deaf, the North Carolina School Alumni Association of the Deaf, and two divisions of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf—one located in Durham and the other in Charlotte. These organizations, along with this Bureau, are able to give beneficial services—either individually or collectively. Without employment and financial means, our deaf would not have had these progressive avenues of activities. They naturally feel grateful for the opportunity of becoming self-supporting citizens instead of wards of the courts.

Here I should like to say that it is with profound gratitude that we make note of the very fine cooperation which continues to come to us from the North Carolina School for the Deaf in Morganton. As the boys and girls leave school each year, they are referred to this Bureau for placement in employment. On my field trips to the vicinity of this school, I have made as many stop-overs there as possible in order to keep myself familiarized with each individual and his or her problems. This has served its purpose well by enabling us to match the applicants to jobs more effectively.

Our working relationship with the other State agencies—the Blind Commission, the Social Security Commission, the Public Welfare Department, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, and others, continues to be very cordial and helpful. Much good for all concerned has come from this cooperation.

As modern changes constantly develop in the personnel and job requirements of industry, this Bureau must always be prepared to meet the challenge in order to keep the deaf in pace with this fast-stepping age. Mechanical devices, taking the place of manpower, tend to create a surplus of available help. This fact will eventually increase the complexity of our problems.

Much progress has been made in the services rendered by this Bureau but when I visualize what confronts us in the future, I do not foresee for our group a smooth road in the industrial field. The challenge ahead will continue to drain heavily on our efforts and means, but with hope and confidence we will strive to hang on to the "old boat." We naturally are looking to the coming Legislature for adequate provision so that we can meet the challenge and carry on efficiently.

TABLE 29
BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF
1954-1956

<i>Industry and Occupation</i>	<i>Registered*</i>	<i>Placed</i>	<i>Cancelled**</i>	<i>Active Balance***</i>
Building and Construction				
Carpenters	4	3		1
Clerical				
Filing and Clerical	1	1		
Typist-Clerk	2	1	1	
Machine Operators	1	1	1	
Clothing and Textile				
Clipper	1	1		
Knitter	8	6		2
Other				
Further Education				
School				
College	2	2		
Furniture and Woodwork				
Cabinet Maker	3	1		2
Crater	1	1		
Dry Cleaning				
Pressing and Laundry.....	2	2		
Hotel				
Kitchen Help				
Machinery Operator	6	4		2
Printing Trades				
Proof Reader	2			
Linotype Operator	7	7		
Printer	2	2		
Press Feeder	1	1		
Photo Finisher				
Professional				
Teachers or Supervisors	2	2		
Seamstress	5	5		
Shoe Repairing	4	3		1
Watch Repairing	1	1		
Lumber Company	1			1
Miscellaneous	4	3	1	1
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	47	3	10

*Includes those carried from last biennium.

**Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

***Includes those now on active file.

TABLE 30

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

SUMMARY

A glance at the summary of our report of activity from July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1956, shows the following:

	<i>Registrations*</i>	<i>Placements</i>	<i>Cancellations**</i>	<i>Active***</i>
Men	41	32	1	2
Women	19	15	2	8
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	47	3	10
Firm visits				221
Field interviews				761
Office interviews				96
Official trips made by the Chief				82
Miles traveled by the Chief				16,990

* Includes those carried over from last biennium.

** Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

*** Includes those now on active file.

INFORMATION SERVICE

ALMON BARBOUR, *Information Officer*

WORKING IN cooperation with all divisions of the Department of Labor, the Information Service attempts to keep the public informed of all significant developments in labor and industrial conditions with which the Department is concerned.

The Service publicizes regularly the data on wages, hours, employment and building construction which are prepared by the Division of Statistics. It promotes compliance with the State and Federal labor statutes by publicizing important features of the laws and all significant changes which are made in these statutes. It prepares for publication the Department's official monthly bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*, assists in preparation of Departmental speeches, pamphlets, safety codes, and specialized promotional literature, edits the *Biennial Report*, makes photographs used in illustrating Departmental publications and feature articles, and answers requests from the public for information about a variety of labor and industrial matters.

The Service prepared and circulated approximately 300 news and feature articles dealing with the various phases of the Department's work during the 1954-56 biennium; prepared or edited radio scripts and spot-announcements used on approximately 150 radio programs; answered approximately 800 requests from the public for various types of labor and industrial information; prepared approximately 35 speeches and special articles for trade magazines, industrial and labor publications; made approximately 180 photographs; edited the *Biennial Report*; made special studies of labor and industrial subjects for Departmental use or at the request of press and radio representatives; and performed miscellaneous research and inter-agency contact jobs.

The Service also wrote, edited, proofread, and otherwise prepared for publication 24 monthly issues of *North Carolina Labor and Industry*.

Productions of the Information Service continued to be used extensively by the State's press and radio, and by labor and management.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

WILLIAM STRICKLAND, *Director*

THE INDUSTRIAL economy of North Carolina continued to expand and develop in numerous ways during the 1954-56 biennium. Substantial increases occurred in employment, hourly and weekly earnings of workers, new industrial plant development, and building construction in the State's principal cities. These changes are recorded in detail in the tabulated statistical summaries which follow.

Compared with the preceding biennial period, total nonagricultural employment in the State registered a gain of more than five per cent during the 1954-56 period, rising from 980,500 in July, 1954 to 1,037,800 in June, 1956. This increase is consistent with the State's long-term trend of general economic expansion which has been in progress since the end of World War II. An increase of more than 38 per cent has been recorded in total nonagricultural employment in North Carolina during the ten-year period 1946-1956, in which time the total job figure increased from 755,000 to 1,046,000.

Substantial increases occurred in the average hourly and weekly earnings of Tar Heel factory workers during the biennium. Hourly earnings gained more than nine per cent, rising from \$1.25 in July, 1954 to \$1.37 in June, 1956. The increase in weekly earnings was even higher, due to the fact that the average factory workweek remained upon a somewhat higher level than during the preceding biennial period. Weekly earnings increased almost 14 per cent, rising from \$47.25 in July, 1954 to \$53.84 in June, 1956.

Impressive gains likewise were recorded in the total volume of building construction in the State's cities of more than 10,000 population during the biennium. The total estimated cost of building in these cities, as reported by municipal building inspectors, soared to \$298,200,793 during the 1954-56 biennium, for an increase of 24.4 per cent over the previous two years.

The building increase was well distributed throughout all types of construction activity. New residential building, totaling \$129,974,424, showed an increase of 20.6 per cent. New non-residential building in the cities, totaling \$120,985,336, increased 28.3 per cent. Additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings, both residential and non-residential, totaled \$47,241,033, for an increase of 25.4 per cent over the preceding two years.

In the residential building category, 15,583 new family dwelling units were reported. This represented a gain of six per cent over

the total of family dwelling units authorized in the cities during the preceding two years.

One further indicator of the generally high economic level which prevailed during the last two years is the number of employment certificates which were issued to minors under 18 years of age. These certificates were issued by County Superintendents of Public Welfare, who serve as issuing agents for the Department of Labor with regard to the employment of minors under 18 years of age.

A total of 46,868 employment certificates were issued during the biennium. Although this represents a decrease of five per cent from the 49,432 certificates issued during the 1952-54 biennium, the total number of certificates issued was sufficiently high to indicate that employment opportunities for minors were abundant.

The Division of Statistics continued during the biennium its routine work of collecting, systematizing, tabulating and publishing each month valuable data on employment, hours and earnings in each of the principal industries of the State. The Division currently receives regular monthly reports from a total of 2,695 business establishments. These reports form the basis of our detailed monthly summaries. Emphasis is placed upon improving the quality of reporting by obtaining information from the more representative firms in each industry.

By virtue of our arrangement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the information on employment, hours and earnings collected by this Division is also used by the Federal agency, and several Federal statistical employees work in the State office.

The Division of Statistics also tabulates the statistical information reported by the Division of Standards and Inspections and the Division of Apprenticeship Training, handles the duplication of all Departmental forms, form letters, bulletins, pamphlets and news releases, and maintains extensive addressograph plate files for use in the Department's mailing of bulletins and other materials.

The Division of Statistics during the 1954-56 biennium collected the information which was used as the basis for the 1956 edition of the *North Carolina Directory of Manufacturing Firms*, which was printed and released to the public immediately following the end of the biennium. This 540-page industrial directory is much in demand, both in and out of the State, and is extensively used by both buyers and sellers of products manufactured in North Carolina and of products used in the State's manufacturing industries. Each of the

individual listings contains the name of a manufacturing firm, the plant location, the firm's mailing address, the name of the principal official in charge, and code references to the type of industry, county in which located, and the approximate number of employees. The *Directory* lists all manufacturing firms alphabetically, by type of industry, and geographically by county.

The *Directory* is published at four-year intervals. The present volume is the fourth edition to be offered to the public, other editions having been published in 1944, 1948, and 1952. At two-year intervals in between the publishing of the *Directory*, a free, printed supplement containing information about new firms is issued and is available upon request to all purchasers of the regular *Directory*.

TABLE 31

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS FOR SELECTED YEARS
BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE AND BY SEX

	Year						
	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Total All Certificates.....	24,295	18,641	25,981	26,998	26,118	20,331	16,204
Boys.....	12,349	9,237	13,998	13,922	13,904	10,514	7,970
Girls.....	11,946	9,404	11,983	13,076	12,214	9,817	8,234
Minors 16 & 17 Years of Age.....	18,809	13,994	19,608	20,352	19,679	15,245	11,721
Boys.....	9,467	6,767	10,657	10,839	10,829	8,163	5,749
First Regular.....	3,382	2,630	4,637	5,013	5,166	4,246	2,782
Reissued Regular.....	931	772	1,586	1,911	1,696	1,171	871
Vacation & Part-Time.....	5,154	3,365	4,434	3,915	3,967	2,746	2,096
Girls.....	9,342	7,227	8,951	9,513	8,850	7,082	5,972
First Regular.....	2,374	1,972	2,723	3,027	2,883	2,340	2,018
Reissued Regular.....	854	624	1,116	1,367	1,166	822	765
Vacation & Part-Time.....	6,114	4,631	5,112	5,119	4,801	3,920	3,189
Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age*.....	5,226	4,418	6,101	6,438	6,241	4,906	4,306
Boys.....	2,622	2,241	3,069	2,875	2,877	2,171	2,044
Girls.....	2,604	2,177	3,032	3,563	3,364	2,735	2,262
Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age**.....	260	229	272	208	198	180	177

*Minors 14 & 15 Years of Age all Part-Time & Vacation certificates

**Minors 12 & 13 Years of Age all Par.-Time & Vacation certificates and all Boys

TABLE 32

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE
FOR SELECTED YEARS BY EMPLOYING INDUSTRY AND BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE

	Year						
	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
Grand Total	18,809	13,994	19,608	20,352	19,679	15,245	11,721
Manufacturing	5,368	3,706	7,140	7,608	6,797	5,707	3,839
First Regular Certificates	2,977	2,234	4,196	4,582	4,219	3,727	2,598
Boys	2,037	1,595	3,226	3,545	3,371	3,016	1,750
Girls	940	639	970	1,037	848	711	848
Reissued Certificates	840	620	1,438	1,698	1,334	1,034	684
Vacation and Part-Time	1,551	852	1,506	1,328	1,244	946	557
Non-Manufacturing	13,036	10,030	12,087	12,317	12,357	9,292	7,703
First Regular Certificates	2,653	2,263	3,005	3,261	3,608	2,750	2,125
Boys	1,220	933	1,256	1,276	1,576	1,121	955
Girls	1,433	1,330	1,749	1,985	2,032	1,629	1,170
Reissued Certificates	919	872	1,220	1,523	1,459	928	935
Vacation and Part-Time	9,464	6,895	7,862	7,533	7,290	5,614	4,643
Construction	405	258	381	427	525	246	179
First Regular Certificates	126	105	159	197	222	109	77
Boys	125	102	155	192	219	109	77
Girls	1	3	4	5	3	0	0
Reissued Certificates	26	21	44	57	69	31	17
Vacation and Part-Time	253	132	178	173	234	106	85

TABLE 33

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN
SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

July 1954—June 1956

	Asheville	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	Winston-Salem
TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES	1,190	3,288	2,352	3,104	3,434
By Sex					
Boys	657	1,677	1,297	1,661	1,775
Girls	533	1,611	1,055	1,443	1,659
By Type Certificate					
First Regular	187	451	216	684	676
Reissued Regular	74	184	202	372	279
Vacation and Part-Time	929	2,653	1,934	2,048	2,479
By Employing Industry					
Construction	19	67	37	52	100
Manufacturing	46	287	100	953	638
Nonmanufacturing	1,125	2,934	2,215	2,099	2,696

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

TABLE 34

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE
July, 1954—June, 1956

	Total	16-17 Years of Age						14-15 Years of Age		12-13 Years of Age	
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time					
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
GRAND TOTAL	46,868	6,398	4,622	1,826	1,572	9,935	11,511	5,383	5,076	545	
Alamance-----	1,308	273	170	98	86	219	261	120	81	0	
Alexander-----	96	24	14	1	1	24	10	18	4	0	
Alleghany-----	65	1	49	2	2	2	5	3	1	0	
Anson-----	179	11	49	1	3	28	39	19	29	0	
Ashe-----	52	1	9	0	1	3	28	5	5	0	
Avery-----	16	0	9	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	
Beaufort-----	277	25	26	5	9	55	76	30	49	2	
Bertie-----	47	2	0	0	0	14	6	11	14	0	
Bladen-----	122	14	8	1	0	30	27	24	17	1	
Brunswick-----	10	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	
Buncombe-----	1,223	106	91	40	35	336	351	190	65	9	
Burke-----	730	234	147	64	45	26	26	89	99	0	
Cabarrus-----	1,080	376	66	46	21	206	262	50	52	1	
Caldwell-----	766	149	42	40	13	160	136	102	75	49	
Camden-----	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	
Carteret-----	254	13	20	10	8	54	60	48	41	0	
Caswell-----	19	4	3	0	0	3	4	2	3	0	
Catawba-----	1,512	342	141	92	54	364	276	144	99	0	
Chatham-----	182	17	34	2	3	29	35	26	36	0	
Cherokee-----	74	8	15	0	0	24	13	6	7	1	
Chowan-----	116	8	4	0	2	23	45	17	17	0	
Clay-----	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Cleveland-----	485	170	95	23	12	39	43	46	57	0	
Columbus-----	232	13	14	3	6	48	54	40	54	0	
Craven-----	399	9	30	2	18	87	89	48	116	0	
Cumberland-----	1,251	77	64	27	38	283	368	149	200	45	
Currituck-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dare-----	39	4	1	0	0	10	5	11	8	0	
Davidson-----	1,342	358	215	146	74	152	237	83	76	1	
Davie-----	152	49	24	5	2	31	10	16	15	0	
Duplin-----	146	6	2	1	0	27	50	23	37	0	
Durham-----	2,513	132	104	129	87	531	790	413	167	160	
Edgecombe-----	192	17	13	4	6	57	37	19	39	0	
Forsyth-----	3,530	242	459	106	185	896	884	586	162	10	
Franklin-----	151	7	4	0	0	49	46	21	24	0	
Gaston-----	1,957	511	204	102	53	422	337	167	161	0	
Gates-----	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Graham-----	53	1	0	0	0	25	24	3	0	0	
Granville-----	247	16	11	3	5	40	73	41	51	7	
Greene-----	18	1	2	0	1	3	7	2	2	0	
Guilford-----	4,980	762	473	485	276	1,164	1,247	302	271	0	
Halifax-----	406	13	17	2	10	75	135	43	111	0	
Harnett-----	260	37	84	1	10	35	48	24	21	0	
Haywood-----	244	11	7	1	0	53	62	59	51	0	
Henderson-----	296	56	35	7	1	75	63	38	21	0	
Hertford-----	101	8	8	0	0	13	16	28	28	0	
Hoke-----	96	4	1	2	0	28	22	9	30	0	
Hyde-----	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	
Iredell-----	896	230	156	22	26	107	124	115	115	1	
Jackson-----	48	4	9	0	0	15	9	7	4	0	
Johnston-----	286	24	18	5	3	57	123	38	18	0	
Jones-----	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Lee-----	453	37	26	16	10	74	119	44	127	0	
Lenoir-----	497	43	50	14	15	65	136	37	136	1	
Lincoln-----	213	50	25	7	4	33	52	27	15	0	
Macon-----	30	0	1	0	0	17	3	8	1	0	
Madison-----	20	2	0	1	0	7	5	2	3	0	
Martin-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
McDowell-----	340	63	42	3	5	89	104	25	9	0	
Mecklenburg-----	3,276	201	214	86	98	1,078	978	297	324	0	
Mitchell-----	78	14	15	1	1	4	20	4	19	0	
Montgomery-----	213	70	37	4	0	32	15	15	39	1	
Moore-----	271	34	28	1	9	51	39	33	72	4	
Nash-----	263	10	11	1	4	50	113	36	38	0	
New Hanover-----	1,215	60	48	9	16	223	356	211	148	144	

	Total	16-17 Years of Age								12-13 Years of Age	
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time		14-15 Years of Age			
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Northampton-----	31	2	1	0	2	7	8	6	4	1	
Onslow-----	207	11	21	1	6	25	59	29	55	0	
Orange-----	162	15	17	3	2	54	41	19	11	0	
Pamlico-----	66	4	7	1	3	16	19	0	16	0	
Pasquotank-----	346	40	38	8	10	76	117	36	21	0	
Pender-----	50	4	2	0	1	10	16	6	11	0	
Perquimans-----	51	0	0	1	0	10	23	11	6	0	
Person-----	229	67	49	3	10	20	18	20	42	0	
Pitt-----	318	24	13	5	5	72	75	61	62	1	
Polk-----	49	15	4	1	0	13	4	6	4	2	
Randolph-----	953	180	158	37	43	149	191	108	87	0	
Richmond-----	557	141	39	10	4	74	116	43	130	0	
Robeson-----	455	13	11	2	1	78	111	93	128	18	
Rockingham-----	753	107	72	13	12	164	239	65	81	0	
Rowan-----	702	117	80	21	18	174	150	63	79	0	
Rutherford-----	388	44	13	3	2	102	92	69	63	0	
Sampson-----	199	2	1	0	1	42	78	28	47	0	
Scotland-----	321	44	16	9	8	72	48	28	96	0	
Stanly-----	508	82	59	23	26	90	122	36	70	0	
Stokes-----	23	5	3	0	0	7	1	3	4	0	
Surry-----	795	74	165	12	80	79	222	63	100	0	
Swain-----	90	3	3	0	1	26	23	16	18	0	
Transylvania-----	103	6	1	1	2	24	38	12	19	0	
Tyrrell-----	10	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	1	0	
Union-----	343	70	118	13	24	10	20	45	42	1	
Vance-----	296	21	12	4	10	61	90	34	60	4	
Wake-----	1,822	247	209	15	21	408	522	266	121	13	
Warren-----	123	1	0	0	0	33	35	14	40	0	
Washington-----	76	0	4	0	0	15	31	9	17	0	
Watauga-----	93	3	5	0	0	12	39	13	21	0	
Wayne-----	639	13	23	5	12	177	233	83	61	32	
Wilkes-----	342	40	12	6	5	96	68	54	56	5	
Wilson-----	378	32	18	6	5	76	134	49	28	30	
Yadkin-----	34	12	1	2	0	7	4	4	4	0	
Yancey-----	24	0	3	0	0	1	15	3	2	0	

TABLE 35

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES
July, 1954—June, 1956 and July, 1952—June, 1954

Class of Construction	July 1954* to June 1956	July 1952 to June 1954	Per Cent of Change
All Construction-----	\$ 298,200,793	\$ 239,730,974	+ 24.4
New Residential-----	129,974,424	107,785,652	+ 20.6
New Non-Residential-----	120,985,336	94,281,856	+ 28.3
Addition, Alterations and Repairs-----	47,241,033	37,663,466	+ 25.4

*Does Not Include Elizabeth City

TABLE 36

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY
July, 1954—June, 1956

	Total Value	Residential		Non-Residential Value	Additions, Alterations and Repairs Value
		Value	No. of Family Units		
TOTAL ALL.....	\$ 298,200,793	\$ 129,974,424	15,583	\$ 120,985,336	\$ 47,241,033
Albemarle.....	2,420,000	1,327,800	158	878,600	213,600
Asheville.....	8,391,990	4,138,680	472	2,734,202	1,519,108
Burlington.....	7,236,213	2,181,067	282	2,132,347	2,922,799
Charlotte.....	55,779,529	19,893,524	2,378	30,235,147	5,650,858
Concord.....	2,807,802	1,093,950	151	1,380,489	333,363
Durham.....	16,474,282	5,668,972	684	7,773,888	3,031,422
Fayetteville.....	9,481,330	5,496,141	591	3,212,271	772,918
Gastonia.....	14,145,709	6,472,700	733	5,664,124	2,008,885
Goldsboro.....	6,871,719	3,015,700	371	2,823,099	1,032,920
Greensboro.....	25,991,484	12,532,442	1,854	10,190,003	3,269,039
Greenville.....	4,934,000	3,966,300	392	967,700	*
Henderson.....	2,889,117	1,266,750	175	1,220,924	401,443
Hickory.....	4,722,231	1,779,700	160	1,874,164	1,068,367
High Point.....	12,387,308	6,147,370	906	4,764,977	1,474,961
Kinston.....	5,641,056	3,720,945	387	1,170,763	749,348
Lexington.....	2,379,055	1,315,600	175	530,705	532,750
Monroe.....	3,057,108	1,328,247	169	1,090,495	638,366
New Bern.....	3,425,734	975,150	145	1,075,226	1,375,358
Raleigh.....	34,826,939	14,155,348	1,264	13,394,495	7,277,096
Reidsville.....	2,157,910	1,268,350	161	319,650	569,910
Rocky Mount.....	6,500,782	3,520,320	373	1,293,206	1,687,256
Salisbury.....	3,612,458	2,300,538	192	745,068	566,852
Sanford.....	2,059,250	1,164,400	162	819,650	75,200
Shelby.....	3,411,393	1,710,610	250	1,235,020	465,763
Statesville.....	4,544,759	2,314,733	260	1,781,094	448,932
Thomasville.....	2,154,735	636,800	131	437,685	1,080,250
Wilmington.....	6,014,431	2,537,983	257	1,615,570	1,860,878
Wilson.....	8,670,274	3,944,121	526	3,839,800	886,353
Winston-Salem.....	35,212,195	14,100,183	1,624	15,784,974	5,327,038

*Information not available

TABLE 37

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY
SELECTED YEARS

	1955	1954	1949	1944	1939
TOTAL ALL -----	\$ 145,844,670	\$ 121,365,428	\$ 100,868,460	\$ 6,067,231	\$ 24,234,530
Albemarle-----	\$ 1,065,154	\$ 1,098,400	*	*	*
Asheville-----	3,405,812	4,703,337	\$ 4,327,005	\$ 228,084	\$ 914,071
Burlington-----	3,283,591	3,313,233	5,452,093		*
Charlotte-----	25,909,111	22,272,742	23,320,516	803,118	5,629,000
Concord-----	853,278	1,439,449	1,219,800	47,085	288,383
Durham-----	9,848,441	5,917,174	8,674,104	481,597	2,467,090
Elizabeth City-----	*	*	595,040	304,600	235,890
Fayetteville-----	5,227,685	3,028,232	2,936,983	155,471	772,491
Gastonia-----	7,292,100	5,774,057	2,448,400	102,750	265,325
Goldsboro-----	2,711,175	2,726,853	1,459,442	267,458	266,690
Greensboro-----	11,153,526	10,941,470	10,598,235	261,561	2,068,536
Greenville-----	2,680,200	1,518,021	626,800	22,130	
Henderson-----	1,527,027	1,339,084	*	*	*
Hickory-----	2,974,059	1,516,569	1,206,089	30,125	
High Point-----	6,927,098	5,292,121	5,075,016	323,025	643,541
Kinston-----	3,241,909	2,487,894	1,209,338	137,625	654,405
Lexington-----	1,402,230	1,498,475	1,080,865	52,792	
Monroe-----	1,757,561	1,373,685	*	*	*
New Bern-----	2,326,088	1,437,728	1,033,747	104,780	134,145
Raleigh-----	20,822,850	14,519,498	8,960,015	519,056	3,617,179
Roanoke-----	1,096,280	888,480	1,247,750	24,065	
Rocky Mount-----	3,516,202	2,691,245	1,917,504	115,927	740,875
Salisbury-----	1,350,046	1,767,974	1,636,707	79,912	337,065
Sanford-----	1,072,000	751,743	*	*	*
Shelby-----	2,127,910	1,080,825	965,606	20,753	416,292
Statesville-----	2,284,823	1,619,484	1,483,345	*	114,175
Thomasville-----	476,865	482,035	470,950	14,600	97,040
Wilmington-----	3,499,792	3,004,899	2,433,975	644,824	1,889,731
Wilson-----	3,912,521	2,518,150	2,144,402	72,480	417,930
Winston-Salem-----	12,099,336	14,062,571	8,044,733	1,253,413	2,261,676

*Information not available

TABLE 38

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$46.77	\$1.19	39.2
February	46.57	1.20	38.9
March	46.11	1.20	38.4
April	45.08	1.20	37.7
May	46.35	1.20	38.6
June	46.92	1.20	39.1
July	47.07	1.20	39.1
August	47.98	1.20	40.0
September	48.89	1.20	40.7
October	49.78	1.21	41.2
November	49.67	1.21	40.9
December	50.30	1.22	41.2
1953			
January	\$49.11	\$1.23	40.1
February	49.08	1.23	39.9
March	49.32	1.23	40.1
April	48.22	1.23	39.2
May	48.98	1.24	39.5
June	48.19	1.22	39.5
July	48.34	1.23	39.3
August	48.46	1.23	39.4
September	46.99	1.23	38.2
October	48.22	1.23	39.2
November	47.99	1.24	38.7
December	47.86	1.24	38.6
1954			
January	\$45.63	\$1.24	36.8
February	46.62	1.24	37.6
March	47.25	1.25	37.8
April	46.38	1.25	37.1
May	46.75	1.26	37.1
June	47.25	1.25	37.8
July	47.25	1.25	37.8
August	48.38	1.25	38.7
September	48.75	1.25	39.0
October	49.75	1.25	39.8
November	50.27	1.26	39.9
December	50.93	1.27	40.1
1955			
January	\$49.78	\$1.27	39.2
February	50.29	1.27	39.6
March	51.05	1.27	40.2
April	48.38	1.28	37.8
May	50.94	1.28	39.8
June	51.20	1.28	40.0
July	50.82	1.28	39.7
August	50.93	1.27	40.1
September	52.35	1.28	40.9
October	53.54	1.29	41.5
November	53.97	1.31	41.2
December	54.65	1.32	41.4
1956			
January	\$53.73	\$1.33	40.4
February	53.87	1.33	40.5
March	55.07	1.37	40.2
April	53.70	1.37	39.2
May	53.84	1.37	39.3
June	53.84	1.37	39.3

TABLE 39

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$44.33	\$1.08	41.0
February.....	44.56	1.09	41.1
March.....	44.22	1.09	40.5
April.....	43.52	1.09	40.0
May.....	44.80	1.09	41.1
June.....	44.65	1.09	41.0
July.....	44.84	1.09	41.0
August.....	46.27	1.11	41.8
September.....	47.02	1.12	42.1
October.....	47.06	1.12	41.9
November.....	46.63	1.12	41.5
December.....	48.05	1.13	42.6
1953			
January.....	\$47.12	\$1.13	41.6
February.....	47.31	1.14	41.5
March.....	47.31	1.14	41.5
April.....	47.42	1.14	41.6
May.....	46.97	1.14	41.2
June.....	46.70	1.12	41.7
July.....	47.04	1.15	40.9
August.....	47.61	1.15	41.4
September.....	47.33	1.16	40.8
October.....	48.49	1.16	41.8
November.....	47.44	1.16	40.9
December.....	47.79	1.16	41.2
1954			
January.....	\$46.83	\$1.17	39.6
February.....	47.62	1.17	40.7
March.....	47.50	1.17	40.6
April.....	46.22	1.17	39.5
May.....	46.49	1.18	39.4
June.....	47.67	1.18	40.4
July.....	47.67	1.18	40.4
August.....	48.91	1.19	41.1
September.....	48.79	1.19	41.0
October.....	49.39	1.19	41.5
November.....	50.10	1.19	42.1
December.....	49.92	1.20	41.6
1955			
January.....	\$49.20	\$1.20	41.0
February.....	49.92	1.20	41.6
March.....	50.52	1.20	42.1
April.....	48.88	1.21	40.4
May.....	51.55	1.21	42.6
June.....	51.55	1.21	42.6
July.....	50.92	1.23	41.4
August.....	50.96	1.24	41.1
September.....	53.13	1.25	42.5
October.....	53.25	1.25	42.6
November.....	53.25	1.25	42.6
December.....	54.31	1.26	43.1
1956			
January.....	\$53.21	\$1.27	41.9
February.....	53.59	1.27	42.2
March.....	54.93	1.33	41.3
April.....	54.00	1.33	40.6
May.....	54.80	1.33	41.2
June.....	54.80	1.33	41.2

TABLE 40

 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN NON-DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$47.57	\$1.23	38.6
February	47.23	1.24	38.2
March	46.73	1.24	37.7
April	45.61	1.24	36.9
May	46.88	1.24	37.7
June	47.74	1.24	38.5
July	47.82	1.24	38.5
August	48.52	1.23	39.4
September	49.47	1.23	40.3
October	50.62	1.23	41.0
November	50.63	1.24	40.7
December	51.03	1.25	40.8
1953			
January	\$49.76	\$1.26	39.6
February	49.52	1.26	39.3
March	49.90	1.26	39.6
April	48.38	1.26	38.4
May	49.53	1.27	39.0
June	48.76	1.26	38.7
July	48.89	1.26	38.8
August	48.38	1.25	38.7
September	46.75	1.25	37.4
October	48.00	1.25	38.4
November	47.88	1.26	38.0
December	47.63	1.26	37.8
1954			
January	\$45.59	\$1.27	35.9
February	46.48	1.27	36.6
March	46.74	1.27	36.8
April	46.46	1.28	36.3
May	46.96	1.29	36.4
June	47.36	1.28	37.0
July	47.23	1.28	36.9
August	48.26	1.27	38.0
September	48.90	1.27	38.5
October	49.91	1.27	39.3
November	50.30	1.28	39.3
December	51.08	1.29	39.6
1955			
January	\$49.79	\$1.29	38.6
February	50.70	1.30	39.0
March	51.48	1.30	39.6
April	47.97	1.30	36.9
May	50.44	1.30	38.8
June	50.83	1.30	39.1
July	50.83	1.30	39.1
August	50.82	1.28	39.7
September	52.52	1.30	40.4
October	53.43	1.30	41.1
November	54.26	1.33	40.8
December	54.67	1.34	40.8
1956			
January	\$53.87	\$1.35	39.9
February	53.87	1.35	39.9
March	54.92	1.38	39.8
April	53.41	1.38	38.7
May	53.79	1.39	38.7
June	53.65	1.39	38.6

TABLE 41

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN TEXTILES INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$47.55	\$1.25	38.2
February	47.28	1.25	37.9
March	46.39	1.25	37.2
April	45.26	1.24	36.4
May	46.09	1.25	37.0
June	46.75	1.24	37.7
July	46.81	1.24	37.6
August	48.13	1.24	38.7
September	49.39	1.25	39.6
October	51.08	1.26	40.6
November	51.17	1.26	40.7
December	51.09	1.26	40.6
1953			
January	\$49.52	\$1.26	39.4
February	49.52	1.26	39.3
March	49.39	1.26	39.2
April	47.75	1.26	37.9
May	49.15	1.27	38.7
June	47.88	1.25	38.3
July	47.88	1.25	38.3
August	47.50	1.25	38.0
September	45.13	1.25	36.1
October	46.63	1.25	37.3
November	46.75	1.25	37.4
December	46.25	1.25	37.0
1954			
January	\$44.00	\$1.25	35.2
February	45.13	1.25	36.1
March	45.25	1.25	36.2
April	44.60	1.26	35.4
May	44.60	1.26	35.4
June	45.00	1.25	36.0
July	44.88	1.25	35.9
August	46.75	1.25	37.4
September	47.25	1.26	37.5
October	48.51	1.26	38.5
November	50.17	1.27	39.5
December	50.29	1.27	39.6
1955			
January	\$48.90	\$1.27	38.5
February	49.66	1.27	39.1
March	49.78	1.27	39.2
April	46.10	1.27	36.3
May	48.39	1.27	38.1
June	48.90	1.27	38.5
July	49.15	1.27	38.7
August	50.04	1.27	39.4
September	52.01	1.31	39.7
October	53.33	1.32	40.4
November	54.66	1.33	41.1
December	54.40	1.33	40.9
1956			
January	\$53.07	\$1.33	39.9
February	53.60	1.33	40.3
March	53.60	1.35	39.7
April	51.46	1.34	38.4
May	51.05	1.34	38.1
June	50.79	1.34	37.9

TABLE 42

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN THE YARN AND THREAD INDUSTRY
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$43.76	\$1.14	38.5
February.....	42.95	1.14	37.9
March.....	42.42	1.13	37.5
April.....	40.66	1.13	36.1
May.....	41.90	1.13	37.0
June.....	44.00	1.13	38.9
July.....	43.22	1.13	38.1
August.....	44.12	1.14	38.8
September.....	45.40	1.14	39.7
October.....	45.77	1.15	39.9
November.....	45.65	1.14	39.9
December.....	46.83	1.15	40.8
1953			
January.....	\$45.84	\$1.15	39.8
February.....	45.43	1.15	39.5
March.....	45.08	1.15	39.2
April.....	42.98	1.14	37.7
May.....	44.00	1.14	38.6
June.....	44.46	1.14	39.0
July.....	44.46	1.14	39.0
August.....	43.32	1.14	38.0
September.....	41.27	1.14	36.2
October.....	42.07	1.14	36.9
November.....	41.47	1.13	36.7
December.....	41.13	1.13	36.4
1954			
January.....	\$39.67	\$1.14	34.8
February.....	40.01	1.14	35.1
March.....	40.00	1.13	35.4
April.....	39.44	1.14	34.6
May.....	40.01	1.14	35.1
June.....	40.57	1.13	35.9
July.....	41.27	1.14	36.2
August.....	42.18	1.14	37.0
September.....	41.95	1.14	36.8
October.....	42.98	1.14	37.7
November.....	44.05	1.15	38.3
December.....	44.69	1.14	39.2
1955			
January.....	\$45.08	\$1.15	39.2
February.....	45.54	1.15	39.6
March.....	45.66	1.15	39.7
April.....	43.13	1.15	37.5
May.....	44.74	1.15	38.9
June.....	45.31	1.15	39.4
July.....	45.82	1.16	39.5
August.....	46.52	1.16	40.1
September.....	47.24	1.19	39.7
October.....	47.60	1.19	40.0
November.....	49.80	1.20	41.5
December.....	50.46	1.21	41.7
1956			
January.....	\$50.63	\$1.22	41.5
February.....	49.85	1.21	41.2
March.....	49.57	1.23	40.3
April.....	47.34	1.22	38.8
May.....	45.62	1.21	37.7
June.....	45.62	1.21	37.7

TABLE 43

 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN THE BROADWOVEN FABRIC INDUSTRY
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$50.65	\$1.29	39.3
February	49.31	1.29	38.3
March	47.50	1.29	36.9
April	48.20	1.29	37.5
May	48.36	1.29	37.4
June	48.34	1.29	37.5
July	48.16	1.29	37.4
August	50.19	1.29	38.8
September	51.91	1.30	39.9
October	54.66	1.31	41.6
November	54.88	1.31	41.8
December	54.67	1.31	41.7
1953			
January	\$52.60	\$1.31	40.2
February	51.87	1.30	39.9
March	52.00	1.30	40.0
April	51.61	1.31	39.4
May	53.06	1.31	40.5
June	50.96	1.30	39.2
July	50.70	1.30	39.0
August	50.05	1.29	38.8
September	47.84	1.30	36.8
October	49.02	1.29	38.0
November	49.92	1.30	38.4
December	48.76	1.29	37.8
1954			
January	\$45.67	\$1.29	35.4
February	46.57	1.29	36.1
March	46.96	1.29	36.4
April	46.57	1.29	36.1
May	46.18	1.29	35.8
June	46.44	1.29	36.0
July	45.92	1.29	35.6
August	48.50	1.29	37.6
September	49.27	1.30	37.9
October	51.22	1.31	39.1
November	53.19	1.31	40.6
December	53.32	1.31	40.7
1955			
January	\$50.44	\$1.30	38.8
February	51.09	1.31	39.0
March	51.48	1.31	39.3
April	48.73	1.31	37.2
May	50.83	1.31	38.8
June	50.83	1.31	38.8
July	51.88	1.31	39.6
August	52.40	1.31	40.0
September	55.90	1.36	41.1
October	56.99	1.37	41.6
November	58.10	1.38	42.1
December	57.68	1.37	42.1
1956			
January	\$55.22	\$1.36	40.6
February	56.17	1.37	41.0
March	55.76	1.37	40.7
April	54.80	1.37	40.0
May	54.94	1.37	40.1
June	53.31	1.36	39.2

TABLE 44

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$56.72	\$1.54	36.8
February.....	59.50	1.56	38.2
March.....	60.27	1.56	38.5
April.....	54.29	1.54	35.2
May.....	55.69	1.54	36.1
June.....	55.39	1.53	36.3
July.....	58.13	1.53	38.1
August.....	58.31	1.51	38.6
September.....	58.41	1.51	38.7
October.....	59.41	1.51	39.4
November.....	59.78	1.51	39.5
December.....	58.06	1.51	38.4
1953			
January.....	\$56.52	\$1.51	37.5
February.....	58.74	1.53	38.4
March.....	59.06	1.53	38.6
April.....	54.93	1.53	35.9
May.....	54.16	1.53	35.4
June.....	54.26	1.52	35.7
July.....	55.78	1.52	36.7
August.....	56.02	1.51	37.1
September.....	51.98	1.52	34.2
October.....	55.50	1.50	37.0
November.....	56.55	1.50	37.7
December.....	55.72	1.51	36.9
1954			
January.....	\$54.96	\$1.51	36.4
February.....	56.93	1.51	37.7
March.....	56.93	1.51	37.7
April.....	56.47	1.51	37.4
May.....	54.51	1.51	36.1
June.....	52.80	1.50	35.2
July.....	54.09	1.49	36.3
August.....	55.35	1.50	36.9
September.....	54.83	1.47	37.3
October.....	56.54	1.48	38.2
November.....	58.41	1.49	39.2
December.....	59.15	1.49	39.7
1955			
January.....	\$57.33	\$1.47	39.0
February.....	60.75	1.50	40.5
March.....	61.50	1.50	41.0
April.....	54.24	1.49	36.4
May.....	56.55	1.50	37.7
June.....	55.28	1.49	37.1
July.....	54.68	1.49	36.7
August.....	55.20	1.48	37.3
September.....	54.09	1.49	36.3
October.....	57.98	1.51	38.4
November.....	59.74	1.52	39.3
December.....	58.74	1.51	38.9
1956			
January.....	\$59.06	\$1.53	38.6
February.....	61.85	1.55	39.9
March.....	61.70	1.57	39.3
April.....	56.89	1.55	36.7
May.....	56.00	1.56	35.9
June.....	55.69	1.53	36.4

TABLE 45

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN SEAMLESS HOSIERY INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$38.07	\$1.10	34.5
February	40.13	1.11	36.3
March	39.44	1.10	35.7
April	36.85	1.10	33.6
May	38.12	1.11	34.5
June	38.98	1.10	35.6
July	39.88	1.10	36.1
August	40.18	1.09	37.0
September	41.07	1.10	37.4
October	43.59	1.13	38.7
November	43.66	1.12	38.9
December	42.60	1.12	38.0
1953			
January	\$41.24	\$1.12	36.7
February	41.81	1.13	37.0
March	41.47	1.13	36.7
April	37.74	1.13	33.4
May	39.10	1.14	34.3
June	38.75	1.12	34.6
July	39.18	1.11	35.3
August	39.98	1.12	35.7
September	38.30	1.12	34.2
October	41.04	1.14	36.0
November	41.29	1.15	35.9
December	41.75	1.15	36.3
1954			
January	\$40.48	\$1.16	34.9
February	41.64	1.16	35.9
March	41.30	1.16	35.6
April	38.26	1.17	32.7
May	40.00	1.18	33.9
June	41.53	1.16	35.8
July	41.06	1.16	35.4
August	43.64	1.17	37.3
September	44.13	1.18	37.4
October	45.46	1.19	38.2
November	45.96	1.20	38.3
December	44.89	1.21	37.1
1955			
January	\$43.68	\$1.22	35.8
February	44.77	1.22	36.7
March	43.32	1.21	35.8
April	37.09	1.22	30.4
May	40.38	1.22	33.1
June	43.43	1.22	35.6
July	41.99	1.21	34.7
August	44.16	1.22	36.2
September	46.49	1.26	36.9
October	47.38	1.25	37.9
November	48.38	1.26	38.4
December	46.75	1.26	37.1
1956			
January	\$45.06	\$1.28	35.2
February	46.72	1.28	36.5
March	46.42	1.33	34.9
April	43.47	1.35	32.2
May	44.35	1.34	33.1
June	46.04	1.35	34.1

TABLE 46

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN KNITTING INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952	January.....	\$46.51	\$1.30
	February.....	48.42	1.31
	March.....	48.75	1.31
	April.....	45.18	1.30
	May.....	46.46	1.30
	June.....	46.74	1.28
	July.....	48.17	1.29
	August.....	48.64	1.27
	September.....	49.04	1.27
	October.....	50.49	1.28
	November.....	50.73	1.29
	December.....	49.36	1.28
1953	January.....	\$48.01	\$1.28
	February.....	49.27	1.30
	March.....	49.14	1.30
	April.....	45.63	1.30
	May.....	46.37	1.31
	June.....	46.05	1.29
	July.....	46.46	1.28
	August.....	46.85	1.28
	September.....	44.76	1.29
	October.....	47.09	1.29
	November.....	47.32	1.30
	December.....	46.93	1.30
1954	January.....	\$46.24	\$1.31
	February.....	47.58	1.30
	March.....	47.68	1.31
	April.....	45.54	1.32
	May.....	45.67	1.32
	June.....	46.28	1.30
	July.....	46.31	1.29
	August.....	48.23	1.30
	September.....	48.12	1.29
	October.....	49.27	1.30
	November.....	50.57	1.31
	December.....	50.29	1.32
1955	January.....	\$48.97	\$1.32
	February.....	51.21	1.33
	March.....	50.94	1.33
	April.....	44.56	1.33
	May.....	48.11	1.34
	June.....	49.08	1.33
	July.....	47.92	1.32
	August.....	49.37	1.32
	September.....	50.12	1.34
	October.....	52.11	1.35
	November.....	53.31	1.36
	December.....	52.22	1.36
1956	January.....	\$51.47	\$1.38
	February.....	53.13	1.38
	March.....	53.11	1.42
	April.....	49.98	1.42
	May.....	50.13	1.42
	June.....	50.34	1.41

TABLE 47

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$35.50	\$.98	36.2
February.....	37.05	.98	37.8
March.....	36.50	.98	37.4
April.....	35.91	.97	37.1
May.....	36.15	.98	37.1
June.....	35.94	.97	36.9
July.....	36.96	.97	38.2
August.....	37.40	.98	38.1
September.....	38.05	.99	38.4
October.....	39.04	.99	39.6
November.....	39.71	.99	40.3
December.....	38.70	.99	39.2
1953			
January.....	\$38.68	\$1.00	38.9
February.....	39.00	1.00	39.0
March.....	39.90	1.00	39.9
April.....	38.40	1.00	38.4
May.....	38.61	.99	39.0
June.....	38.41	.99	38.8
July.....	37.57	1.01	37.2
August.....	37.60	1.00	37.6
September.....	37.00	1.00	37.0
October.....	38.89	1.01	38.5
November.....	37.47	1.01	37.1
December.....	36.56	1.01	36.2
1954			
January.....	\$35.90	\$1.02	35.2
February.....	37.43	1.02	36.7
March.....	37.54	1.02	36.8
April.....	35.65	1.01	35.3
May.....	35.70	1.02	35.0
June.....	35.29	1.02	34.6
July.....	35.39	1.02	34.7
August.....	36.31	1.02	35.7
September.....	36.52	1.02	35.8
October.....	38.15	1.02	37.4
November.....	36.52	1.02	35.8
December.....	36.01	1.02	35.3
1955			
January.....	\$36.52	\$1.02	35.8
February.....	38.56	1.02	37.8
March.....	39.58	1.02	38.8
April.....	36.26	1.03	35.2
May.....	38.63	1.03	37.5
June.....	38.42	1.03	37.3
July.....	38.45	1.02	37.7
August.....	38.05	1.02	37.3
September.....	39.76	1.03	38.6
October.....	40.69	1.03	39.5
November.....	39.83	1.04	38.8
December.....	40.46	1.04	38.9
1956			
January.....	\$41.23	\$1.06	38.9
February.....	41.66	1.06	39.3
March.....	45.28	1.17	38.7
April.....	43.78	1.18	37.1
May.....	42.34	1.16	36.5
June.....	43.17	1.17	36.9

TABLE 48

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN TOBACCO INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952	\$46.97	\$1.23	38.3
January	45.29	1.27	35.6
February	46.72	1.31	35.7
March	42.93	1.31	32.8
April	49.60	1.31	37.8
May	54.82	1.36	40.4
June	54.58	1.36	40.1
July	48.74	1.20	40.7
August	47.73	1.13	42.4
September	47.50	1.13	42.2
October	46.03	1.18	38.9
November	50.08	1.25	40.2
1953	\$50.57	\$1.30	38.9
January	48.20	1.35	35.7
February	53.82	1.38	39.0
March	50.74	1.39	36.5
April	50.40	1.40	36.0
May	50.32	1.39	36.2
June	53.38	1.39	38.4
July	50.40	1.26	40.0
August	46.85	1.18	39.7
September	49.94	1.23	40.6
October	48.75	1.30	37.5
November	51.88	1.32	39.3
1954	\$46.44	\$1.37	33.9
January	47.00	1.42	33.1
February	48.66	1.47	33.1
March	55.42	1.51	36.7
April	56.93	1.51	37.7
May	58.89	1.51	39.0
June	58.67	1.52	38.6
July	52.90	1.36	38.9
August	50.59	1.24	40.8
September	51.34	1.24	41.4
October	47.44	1.34	35.4
November	52.68	1.39	37.9
1955	\$54.46	\$1.46	37.3
January	52.20	1.50	34.8
February	60.61	1.55	39.1
March	56.36	1.57	35.9
April	66.33	1.61	41.2
May	64.55	1.59	40.6
June	60.37	1.56	38.7
July	52.61	1.28	41.1
August	50.58	1.19	42.5
September	52.72	1.19	44.3
October	51.38	1.37	37.5
November	58.95	1.50	39.3
1956	\$59.36	\$1.53	38.8
January	53.66	1.52	35.3
February	63.34	1.62	39.1
March	63.86	1.65	38.7
April	67.80	1.67	40.6
June	69.05	1.68	41.1

TABLE 49

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN CIGARETTE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$55.98	\$1.43	39.3
February.....	51.82	1.43	36.3
March.....	51.84	1.44	36.0
April.....	46.16	1.42	32.5
May.....	53.92	1.42	38.1
June.....	59.06	1.45	40.7
July.....	59.38	1.46	40.7
August.....	63.82	1.48	43.1
September.....	63.04	1.49	42.2
October.....	62.65	1.50	41.7
November.....	60.30	1.49	40.4
December.....	62.39	1.50	41.7
1953			
January.....	\$57.57	\$1.48	39.0
February.....	54.61	1.48	36.9
March.....	58.16	1.48	39.3
April.....	54.24	1.49	36.4
May.....	52.95	1.50	35.3
June.....	52.98	1.48	35.8
July.....	58.71	1.49	39.4
August.....	63.65	1.56	40.8
September.....	59.75	1.54	38.8
October.....	65.19	1.59	41.0
November.....	62.08	1.60	38.8
December.....	62.64	1.57	39.9
1954			
January.....	\$53.22	\$1.57	33.9
February.....	51.34	1.57	32.7
March.....	51.65	1.57	32.9
April.....	59.57	1.61	37.0
May.....	61.82	1.61	38.4
June.....	64.48	1.62	39.8
July.....	67.24	1.64	41.0
August.....	69.72	1.66	42.0
September.....	68.06	1.64	41.5
October.....	68.23	1.66	41.1
November.....	62.42	1.66	37.6
December.....	67.06	1.66	40.4
1955			
January.....	\$66.23	\$1.66	39.9
February.....	60.39	1.65	36.6
March.....	66.80	1.67	40.0
April.....	61.82	1.68	36.8
May.....	73.27	1.72	42.6
June.....	70.47	1.69	41.7
July.....	65.01	1.65	39.4
August.....	69.22	1.68	41.2
September.....	65.74	1.69	38.9
October.....	69.55	1.68	41.4
November.....	70.30	1.69	41.6
December.....	74.03	1.75	42.3
1956			
January.....	\$72.91	\$1.74	41.9
February.....	62.90	1.70	37.0
March.....	69.65	1.75	39.8
April.....	69.48	1.75	39.7
May.....	74.58	1.78	41.9
June.....	75.72	1.79	42.3

TABLE 50

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN STEMMING AND REDRYING PLANTS
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$37.62	\$1.01	37.3
February.....	36.05	1.04	34.5
March.....	39.35	1.09	36.2
April.....	37.68	1.12	33.8
May.....	42.15	1.12	37.6
June.....	47.38	1.17	40.6
July.....	46.13	1.17	39.3
August.....	38.23	.97	39.3
September.....	39.16	.92	42.8
October.....	39.53	.92	42.8
November.....	36.52	.96	38.2
December.....	39.18	1.00	39.0
1953			
January.....	\$41.07	\$1.05	39.1
February.....	36.19	1.10	32.9
March.....	44.69	1.14	39.2
April.....	43.20	1.19	36.3
May.....	43.92	1.20	36.6
June.....	44.04	1.21	36.4
July.....	43.08	1.19	36.2
August.....	40.19	1.02	39.4
September.....	38.50	.96	40.1
October.....	39.69	.98	40.5
November.....	36.87	1.01	36.5
December.....	42.16	1.07	39.4
1954			
January.....	\$37.63	\$1.12	33.6
February.....	38.16	1.16	32.9
March.....	41.29	1.24	33.3
April.....	46.31	1.29	35.9
May.....	46.57	1.29	36.1
June.....	48.63	1.29	37.7
July.....	43.97	1.26	34.9
August.....	38.84	1.07	36.3
September.....	39.38	.97	40.6
October.....	40.64	.97	41.9
November.....	34.17	1.02	33.5
December.....	39.27	1.10	35.7
1955			
January.....	\$39.67	\$1.16	34.2
February.....	39.41	1.22	32.3
March.....	48.50	1.29	37.6
April.....	46.90	1.34	35.0
May.....	53.18	1.36	39.1
June.....	52.26	1.34	39.0
July.....	51.30	1.35	38.0
August.....	41.81	1.01	41.4
September.....	43.26	.97	44.6
October.....	44.72	.97	46.1
November.....	37.02	1.07	34.6
December.....	43.92	1.20	36.6
1956			
January.....	\$42.94	\$1.22	35.2
February.....	39.77	1.22	32.6
March.....	52.61	1.37	38.4
April.....	52.50	1.40	37.5
May.....	54.71	1.41	38.8
June.....	55.81	1.42	39.3

TABLE 51

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$44.45	\$1.09	40.8
February.....	45.08	1.09	41.2
March.....	44.59	1.11	40.3
April.....	43.06	1.10	39.1
May.....	43.86	1.10	39.7
June.....	43.90	1.10	39.8
July.....	44.20	1.09	40.4
August.....	46.25	1.11	41.8
September.....	47.53	1.12	42.4
October.....	47.98	1.12	42.7
November.....	47.99	1.13	42.5
December.....	48.94	1.14	43.0
1953			
January.....	\$48.20	\$1.14	42.2
February.....	49.42	1.16	42.6
March.....	49.11	1.15	42.7
April.....	47.84	1.15	41.6
May.....	48.53	1.15	42.2
June.....	48.76	1.15	42.4
July.....	46.85	1.14	41.1
August.....	48.42	1.15	42.1
September.....	46.75	1.16	40.3
October.....	48.07	1.15	41.8
November.....	47.44	1.16	40.9
December.....	47.91	1.16	41.3
1954			
January.....	\$45.82	\$1.16	39.5
February.....	46.75	1.16	40.3
March.....	46.63	1.16	40.2
April.....	43.85	1.16	37.8
May.....	44.43	1.16	38.3
June.....	45.94	1.16	39.6
July.....	45.77	1.15	39.8
August.....	47.62	1.17	40.7
September.....	47.03	1.17	40.2
October.....	49.21	1.18	41.7
November.....	49.44	1.18	41.9
December.....	50.69	1.19	42.6
1955			
January.....	\$48.97	\$1.18	41.5
February.....	50.34	1.19	42.3
March.....	50.34	1.19	42.3
April.....	47.20	1.18	40.0
May.....	51.05	1.19	42.9
June.....	51.41	1.19	43.2
July.....	50.58	1.21	41.8
August.....	53.69	1.24	43.3
September.....	54.19	1.24	43.7
October.....	54.06	1.24	43.6
November.....	54.75	1.25	43.8
December.....	55.13	1.25	44.1
1956			
January.....	\$54.81	\$1.26	43.5
February.....	55.50	1.27	43.7
March.....	55.42	1.28	43.3
April.....	53.50	1.28	41.8
May.....	53.76	1.28	42.0
June.....	52.48	1.28	41.0

TABLE 52

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN H. H. FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDSPRINGS
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$44.15	\$1.09	40.6
February	44.74	1.09	41.0
March	44.30	1.11	40.0
April	42.87	1.10	39.0
May	43.42	1.10	39.4
June	43.49	1.10	39.5
July	43.90	1.09	40.2
August	45.93	1.11	41.5
September	47.31	1.12	42.2
October	47.79	1.13	42.5
November	47.96	1.13	42.4
December	48.88	1.14	42.9
1953			
January	\$48.25	\$1.15	42.1
February	49.18	1.16	42.4
March	48.88	1.15	42.5
April	47.50	1.15	41.3
May	48.60	1.16	41.9
June	48.53	1.15	42.2
July	46.63	1.14	40.9
August	47.84	1.15	41.6
September	46.28	1.16	39.9
October	47.61	1.15	41.4
November	46.86	1.16	40.4
December	47.56	1.16	41.0
1954			
January	\$45.70	\$1.16	39.4
February	46.75	1.16	40.3
March	47.03	1.17	40.2
April	43.85	1.16	37.8
May	44.20	1.16	38.1
June	45.94	1.16	39.6
July	45.43	1.15	39.5
August	47.15	1.17	40.3
September	46.57	1.17	39.8
October	49.50	1.19	41.6
November	49.44	1.18	41.9
December	51.12	1.20	42.6
1955			
January	\$49.09	\$1.18	41.6
February	50.88	1.20	42.4
March	50.88	1.20	42.4
April	47.20	1.18	40.0
May	51.36	1.20	42.8
June	51.29	1.19	43.1
July	50.70	1.21	41.9
August	53.57	1.24	43.2
September	54.38	1.25	43.5
October	54.38	1.25	43.5
November	54.75	1.25	43.8
December	55.00	1.25	44.0
1956			
January	\$54.81	\$1.26	43.5
February	55.50	1.27	43.7
March	55.30	1.28	43.2
April	53.25	1.28	41.6
May	53.63	1.28	41.9
June	52.10	1.28	40.7

TABLE 53

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$39.09	\$.97	40.4
February	38.94	.97	40.2
March	38.84	.97	40.0
April	38.46	.97	39.8
May	40.35	.97	41.5
June	40.24	.97	41.4
July	40.58	.98	41.2
August	41.54	.99	41.8
September	41.48	.99	41.8
October	41.04	1.00	41.1
November	40.51	1.00	40.5
December	42.34	1.00	42.2
1953			
January	\$41.12	\$1.00	41.1
February	40.50	1.00	40.5
March	40.20	1.00	40.2
April	41.80	1.00	41.8
May	42.62	1.01	42.2
June	41.20	1.00	41.2
July	41.31	1.01	40.9
August	40.90	1.00	40.9
September	40.70	1.00	40.7
October	41.71	1.01	41.3
November	40.40	1.01	40.0
December	40.30	1.00	40.3
1954			
January	\$38.60	\$1.00	38.6
February	40.30	1.00	40.3
March	40.10	1.00	40.1
April	40.00	1.01	39.6
May	40.00	1.01	39.6
June	40.91	1.01	40.5
July	41.41	1.02	40.6
August	41.82	1.02	41.0
September	41.51	1.02	40.7
October	41.82	1.02	41.0
November	43.04	1.02	42.2
December	41.31	1.02	40.5
1955			
January	\$41.31	\$1.02	40.5
February	41.82	1.02	41.0
March	42.94	1.02	42.1
April	41.41	1.03	40.2
May	43.88	1.03	42.6
June	44.41	1.04	42.7
July	43.16	1.05	41.1
August	40.60	1.06	38.3
September	43.37	1.05	41.3
October	44.41	1.06	41.9
November	44.31	1.06	41.8
December	46.01	1.08	42.6
1956			
January	\$43.82	\$1.09	40.2
February	45.21	1.10	41.1
March	46.53	1.19	39.1
April	45.70	1.19	38.4
May	47.72	1.19	40.1
June	48.73	1.18	41.3

TABLE 54

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN PULP, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$81.19	\$1.81	44.8
February	78.98	1.77	44.5
March	81.50	1.82	44.7
April	81.87	1.85	44.3
May	84.19	1.85	45.6
June	82.29	1.84	44.7
July	78.97	1.87	42.3
August	85.78	1.88	45.5
September	87.86	1.98	44.3
October	87.19	1.93	45.2
November	87.89	1.93	45.5
December	86.08	1.91	45.1
1953			
January	\$87.94	\$1.96	44.9
February	86.39	1.95	44.3
March	88.08	1.94	45.4
April	89.77	1.96	45.8
May	88.59	1.96	45.2
June	88.53	1.95	45.4
July	88.98	1.96	45.4
August	89.04	1.97	45.2
September	95.79	2.06	46.5
October	92.46	2.05	45.1
November	91.71	2.02	45.4
December	90.55	1.99	45.5
1954			
January	\$89.10	\$1.98	45.0
February	88.59	1.96	45.2
March	89.65	2.01	44.6
April	90.05	2.01	44.8
May	91.10	2.02	45.1
June	91.15	2.03	44.9
July	91.40	2.00	45.7
August	90.55	1.99	45.5
September	94.27	2.01	46.9
October	91.25	2.01	45.4
November	92.62	2.04	45.4
December	91.80	2.04	45.0
1955			
January	\$88.31	\$1.98	44.6
February	88.84	2.01	44.2
March	89.56	2.04	43.9
April	88.68	2.02	43.9
May	89.08	2.02	44.1
June	88.71	2.03	43.7
July	88.71	2.03	43.7
August	90.48	2.08	43.5
September	95.23	2.14	44.5
October	92.64	2.12	43.7
November	97.61	2.15	45.4
December	94.17	2.15	43.8
1956			
January	\$98.08	\$2.17	45.2
February	96.57	2.18	44.3
March	97.01	2.18	44.5
April	94.18	2.17	43.4
May	96.98	2.25	43.1
June	96.99	2.24	43.3

TABLE 55

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$71.09	\$1.61	44.1
February.....	69.52	1.59	43.8
March.....	71.31	1.62	44.0
April.....	70.60	1.64	43.1
May.....	72.17	1.65	43.8
June.....	71.33	1.64	43.6
July.....	68.99	1.64	42.1
August.....	73.79	1.64	44.9
September.....	75.44	1.71	44.2
October.....	75.42	1.67	45.3
November.....	76.66	1.68	45.7
December.....	75.27	1.67	45.1
1953			
January.....	\$75.13	\$1.71	44.0
February.....	74.97	1.70	44.1
March.....	75.04	1.69	44.4
April.....	76.37	1.72	44.4
May.....	74.99	1.72	43.6
June.....	75.14	1.70	44.2
July.....	75.48	1.70	44.4
August.....	74.36	1.69	44.0
September.....	78.62	1.80	43.8
October.....	77.88	1.75	44.5
November.....	76.83	1.75	43.9
December.....	76.12	1.73	44.0
1954			
January.....	\$74.30	\$1.74	43.7
February.....	74.82	1.72	43.5
March.....	75.17	1.74	43.2
April.....	74.98	1.76	42.6
May.....	76.36	1.78	42.9
June.....	77.07	1.78	43.3
July.....	76.65	1.75	43.8
August.....	76.47	1.73	44.2
September.....	78.85	1.76	44.8
October.....	77.88	1.75	44.5
November.....	79.20	1.76	45.0
December.....	79.57	1.78	44.7
1955			
January.....	\$76.21	\$1.76	43.3
February.....	76.74	1.76	43.6
March.....	77.17	1.77	43.6
April.....	74.75	1.81	41.3
May.....	76.43	1.79	42.7
June.....	76.29	1.77	43.1
July.....	74.93	1.81	41.4
August.....	78.19	1.81	43.2
September.....	81.40	1.85	44.0
October.....	80.22	1.84	43.6
November.....	83.47	1.88	44.4
December.....	81.78	1.88	43.5
1956			
January.....	\$83.60	\$1.90	44.0
February.....	82.27	1.90	43.3
March.....	83.76	1.93	43.4
April.....	81.29	1.94	41.9
May.....	83.60	2.00	41.8
June.....	84.40	2.00	42.2

TABLE 56

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$40.10	\$.97	41.2
February.....	40.22	.97	41.5
March.....	41.13	.99	41.7
April.....	40.85	.98	41.5
May.....	42.67	.99	43.1
June.....	42.96	.98	43.7
July.....	44.23	1.00	44.5
August.....	42.88	.99	43.4
September.....	43.95	1.01	43.5
October.....	42.58	1.00	42.6
November.....	42.64	1.01	42.3
December.....	42.08	1.01	41.6
1953			
January.....	\$41.32	\$1.01	41.1
February.....	41.31	1.01	40.9
March.....	42.32	1.01	41.9
April.....	43.15	1.02	42.3
May.....	42.55	1.02	42.7
June.....	43.33	1.01	42.9
July.....	44.27	1.02	43.4
August.....	43.13	1.01	42.7
September.....	44.29	1.03	43.0
October.....	43.67	1.03	42.4
November.....	43.36	1.03	42.1
December.....	42.75	1.03	41.5
1954			
January.....	\$43.26	\$1.04	41.6
February.....	43.37	1.04	41.7
March.....	43.58	1.04	41.9
April.....	44.63	1.05	42.5
May.....	45.15	1.05	43.0
June.....	45.45	1.04	43.7
July.....	45.24	1.04	43.5
August.....	44.41	1.04	42.7
September.....	45.15	1.05	43.0
October.....	44.52	1.05	42.4
November.....	44.31	1.05	42.2
December.....	43.37	1.05	41.3
1955			
January.....	\$43.68	\$1.05	41.6
February.....	44.10	1.06	41.6
March.....	43.58	1.05	41.5
April.....	44.83	1.07	41.9
May.....	43.45	1.02	42.6
June.....	45.32	1.03	44.0
July.....	46.94	1.05	44.7
August.....	43.47	1.03	42.2
September.....	46.41	1.05	44.2
October.....	46.20	1.05	44.0
November.....	45.26	1.06	42.7
December.....	45.69	1.07	42.7
1956			
January.....	\$44.94	\$1.07	42.0
February.....	43.98	1.07	41.1
March.....	47.38	1.15	41.2
April.....	48.84	1.16	42.1
May.....	48.95	1.16	42.2
June.....	50.08	1.17	42.8

TABLE 57

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$42.84	\$.89	48.1
February	42.90	.90	47.9
March	42.48	.91	46.6
April	43.62	.92	47.6
May	44.24	.91	48.8
June	46.18	.92	50.2
July	45.10	.91	49.8
August	44.46	.91	48.8
September	43.05	.92	47.0
October	43.56	.92	47.2
November	45.29	.95	47.9
December	44.57	.94	47.3
1953			
January	\$43.00	\$.93	46.5
February	43.34	.93	46.6
March	44.18	.93	47.5
April	45.12	.94	48.0
May	45.12	.94	48.0
June	45.20	.93	48.6
July	46.62	.94	49.6
August	46.65	.95	49.1
September	45.79	.95	48.2
October	45.21	.94	48.1
November	44.37	.94	47.2
December	44.18	.94	47.0
1954			
January	\$44.18	\$.95	46.5
February	44.56	.95	46.9
March	45.41	.95	47.8
April	44.93	.94	47.8
May	45.68	.94	48.6
June	47.19	.94	50.2
July	46.91	.94	49.9
August	46.41	.93	49.9
September	46.91	.94	49.9
October	46.74	.95	49.2
November	43.99	.94	46.8
December	44.46	.94	47.3
1955			
January	\$45.12	\$.94	48.0
February	44.94	.95	47.3
March	45.98	.95	48.4
April	45.79	.95	48.2
May	47.31	.95	49.8
June	46.08	.95	48.5
July	49.35	.94	52.5
August	48.97	.94	52.1
September	48.36	.95	50.9
October	47.62	.96	49.6
November	47.14	.97	48.6
December	46.37	.97	47.8
1956			
January	\$47.05	\$.97	48.5
February	47.14	.97	48.6
March	48.99	1.01	48.5
April	48.28	1.01	47.8
May	48.96	1.02	48.0
June	49.34	1.03	47.9

TABLE 58

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$50.58	\$1.17	43.3
February	49.73	1.15	43.1
March	49.35	1.17	42.3
April	50.72	1.18	42.9
May	50.79	1.23	41.2
June	53.30	1.26	42.3
July	54.15	1.30	41.7
August	53.70	1.30	41.2
September	52.78	1.25	42.3
October	52.33	1.21	43.3
November	52.47	1.22	43.2
December	53.31	1.23	43.5
1953			
January	\$53.35	\$1.26	42.3
February	52.38	1.25	41.9
March	53.87	1.25	43.1
April	54.18	1.26	43.0
May	54.78	1.32	41.5
June	56.17	1.36	41.3
July	46.98	1.40	40.7
August	59.62	1.44	41.4
September	61.20	1.43	42.8
October	57.38	1.35	42.5
November	57.95	1.37	42.3
December	58.65	1.38	42.5
1954			
January	\$57.41	\$1.38	41.6
February	56.58	1.38	41.0
March	57.94	1.36	42.6
April	59.92	1.43	41.9
May	57.89	1.44	40.2
June	60.86	1.47	41.4
July	62.40	1.50	41.6
August	60.75	1.50	40.5
September	62.90	1.48	42.5
October	59.78	1.40	42.7
November	59.78	1.42	42.1
December	60.07	1.42	42.3
1955			
January	\$59.63	\$1.43	41.7
February	60.44	1.46	41.4
March	62.05	1.42	43.7
April	60.92	1.43	42.6
May	61.54	1.49	41.3
June	61.97	1.53	40.5
July	63.43	1.57	40.4
August	62.80	1.57	40.0
September	64.22	1.54	41.7
October	62.58	1.49	42.0
November	62.88	1.49	42.2
December	62.67	1.51	41.5
1956			
January	\$62.22	\$1.54	40.4
February	63.20	1.60	39.5
March	64.08	1.59	40.3
April	64.16	1.60	40.1
May	67.82	1.65	41.1
June	67.65	1.65	41.0

TABLE 59

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN STONE, CLAY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$42.68	\$1.04	40.9
February.....	43.71	1.04	42.2
March.....	43.96	1.04	42.2
April.....	43.14	1.05	41.3
May.....	44.68	1.05	42.4
June.....	44.22	1.06	41.8
July.....	44.12	1.05	42.0
August.....	43.45	1.05	41.6
September.....	44.11	1.06	41.7
October.....	45.21	1.07	42.4
November.....	44.91	1.06	42.5
December.....	46.49	1.06	44.0
1953			
January.....	\$44.29	\$1.07	41.5
February.....	44.20	1.06	41.7
March.....	44.83	1.07	41.9
April.....	44.73	1.07	41.8
May.....	45.68	1.08	42.8
June.....	45.79	1.08	42.4
July.....	46.20	1.10	42.0
August.....	46.75	1.10	42.5
September.....	45.78	1.09	42.0
October.....	47.52	1.10	43.2
November.....	47.40	1.11	42.7
December.....	46.31	1.10	42.1
1954			
January.....	\$42.83	\$1.13	37.9
February.....	45.83	1.14	40.2
March.....	46.40	1.14	40.7
April.....	47.61	1.15	41.4
May.....	46.12	1.15	40.1
June.....	47.38	1.15	41.2
July.....	48.26	1.16	41.6
August.....	49.34	1.15	42.9
September.....	50.11	1.16	43.2
October.....	50.26	1.15	43.7
November.....	50.00	1.16	43.1
December.....	49.36	1.14	43.3
1955			
January.....	\$46.44	\$1.13	41.1
February.....	46.90	1.13	41.5
March.....	50.03	1.15	43.5
April.....	49.18	1.16	42.4
May.....	51.27	1.16	44.2
June.....	51.01	1.17	43.6
July.....	50.34	1.16	43.4
August.....	52.36	1.19	44.0
September.....	52.84	1.19	44.4
October.....	51.80	1.18	43.9
November.....	50.39	1.18	42.7
December.....	51.88	1.19	43.6
1956			
January.....	\$49.98	\$1.19	42.0
February.....	51.60	1.20	43.0
March.....	52.08	1.24	42.0
April.....	53.42	1.26	42.4
May.....	53.20	1.24	42.9
June.....	52.58	1.24	42.4

TABLE 60

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$64.60	\$1.67	38.8
February.....	65.18	1.68	38.9
March.....	65.88	1.68	39.2
April.....	66.87	1.69	39.5
May.....	68.43	1.70	40.2
June.....	65.26	1.67	39.1
July.....	64.27	1.65	39.0
August.....	65.01	1.66	39.2
September.....	67.69	1.72	39.3
October.....	67.57	1.73	39.0
November.....	67.27	1.72	39.1
December.....	70.90	1.76	40.4
1953			
January.....	\$67.11	\$1.72	39.1
February.....	67.73	1.75	38.7
March.....	69.42	1.78	39.0
April.....	69.21	1.77	39.1
May.....	69.92	1.77	39.5
June.....	67.55	1.75	38.6
July.....	68.71	1.78	38.6
August.....	69.12	1.80	38.4
September.....	70.23	1.81	38.8
October.....	70.23	1.81	38.8
November.....	69.99	1.79	39.1
December.....	72.22	1.81	39.9
1954			
January.....	\$69.69	\$1.81	38.5
February.....	69.89	1.82	38.4
March.....	70.80	1.82	38.9
April.....	71.76	1.84	39.0
May.....	72.15	1.85	39.0
June.....	71.02	1.84	38.6
July.....	71.02	1.84	38.6
August.....	70.23	1.81	38.8
September.....	70.23	1.81	38.8
October.....	71.55	1.83	39.1
November.....	71.19	1.83	38.9
December.....	73.75	1.83	40.3
1955			
January.....	\$70.38	\$1.80	39.1
February.....	70.38	1.80	39.1
March.....	71.50	1.81	39.5
April.....	72.65	1.83	39.7
May.....	73.53	1.82	40.4
June.....	71.37	1.83	39.0
July.....	70.46	1.83	38.5
August.....	72.15	1.85	39.0
September.....	73.28	1.86	39.4
October.....	73.63	1.85	39.8
November.....	73.84	1.86	39.7
December.....	75.95	1.88	40.4
1956			
January.....	\$72.00	\$1.88	38.3
February.....	73.14	1.89	38.7
March.....	76.04	1.93	39.4
April.....	75.06	1.91	39.3
May.....	76.03	1.92	39.6
June.....	74.11	1.93	38.4

TABLE 61

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$53.21	\$1.27	42.0
February.....	54.83	1.29	42.6
March.....	54.81	1.30	42.3
April.....	53.79	1.30	41.4
May.....	54.74	1.31	42.0
June.....	55.89	1.31	42.6
July.....	54.72	1.31	41.8
August.....	54.74	1.31	41.8
September.....	56.81	1.33	42.6
October.....	57.19	1.34	42.6
November.....	56.09	1.33	42.3
December.....	57.90	1.34	43.4
1953			
January.....	\$56.71	\$1.34	42.4
February.....	58.32	1.35	43.2
March.....	59.98	1.36	44.1
April.....	57.66	1.36	42.4
May.....	58.65	1.38	42.5
June.....	58.91	1.37	43.0
July.....	57.54	1.37	42.0
August.....	59.91	1.39	43.1
September.....	59.78	1.41	42.4
October.....	60.17	1.38	43.6
November.....	58.77	1.37	42.9
December.....	59.70	1.36	43.9
1954			
January.....	\$58.50	\$1.37	42.7
February.....	58.34	1.36	42.9
March.....	58.62	1.36	43.1
April.....	57.39	1.36	42.2
May.....	56.58	1.36	41.6
June.....	57.81	1.37	42.2
July.....	57.39	1.36	42.2
August.....	59.06	1.38	42.8
September.....	59.78	1.40	42.7
October.....	60.20	1.40	43.0
November.....	59.92	1.40	42.8
December.....	58.93	1.38	42.7
1955			
January.....	\$60.92	\$1.42	42.9
February.....	62.49	1.43	43.7
March.....	61.91	1.42	43.6
April.....	59.77	1.39	43.0
May.....	59.92	1.40	42.8
June.....	62.18	1.41	44.1
July.....	62.05	1.42	43.7
August.....	62.49	1.43	43.7
September.....	62.64	1.44	43.5
October.....	59.92	1.40	42.8
November.....	62.20	1.42	43.8
December.....	64.21	1.43	44.9
1956			
January.....	\$65.12	\$1.46	44.6
February.....	62.78	1.44	43.6
March.....	63.80	1.47	43.4
April.....	65.86	1.49	44.2
May.....	63.49	1.48	42.9
June.....	65.84	1.51	43.6

TABLE 62

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$48.61	\$1.08	45.1
February.....	50.84	1.10	46.0
March.....	51.15	1.10	46.4
April.....	52.50	1.10	47.9
May.....	56.37	1.12	50.3
June.....	52.93	1.11	47.8
July.....	53.40	1.11	48.3
August.....	52.78	1.12	47.1
September.....	52.50	1.12	47.1
October.....	52.31	1.12	46.8
November.....	49.77	1.11	44.7
December.....	49.86	1.11	44.8
1953			
January.....	\$51.91	\$1.13	46.0
February.....	49.84	1.12	44.5
March.....	51.30	1.14	45.0
April.....	53.94	1.15	46.9
May.....	54.76	1.17	46.8
June.....	56.38	1.16	48.6
July.....	55.56	1.16	47.9
August.....	52.78	1.14	46.3
September.....	50.62	1.12	45.2
October.....	53.47	1.14	46.9
November.....	47.38	1.15	41.2
December.....	51.64	1.13	45.7
1954			
January.....	\$44.73	\$1.11	40.3
February.....	50.96	1.12	45.5
March.....	50.74	1.13	44.9
April.....	48.70	1.13	43.1
May.....	50.37	1.15	43.8
June.....	52.66	1.16	45.4
July.....	51.16	1.16	44.1
August.....	54.74	1.15	47.6
September.....	52.30	1.17	44.7
October.....	48.56	1.14	42.6
November.....	48.79	1.14	42.8
December.....	46.63	1.14	40.9
1955			
January.....	\$48.91	\$1.14	42.9
February.....	45.21	1.10	41.1
March.....	48.51	1.11	43.7
April.....	47.35	1.13	41.9
May.....	49.73	1.12	44.4
June.....	49.49	1.13	43.8
July.....	51.68	1.18	43.8
August.....	48.51	1.11	43.7
September.....	50.84	1.14	44.6
October.....	49.84	1.12	44.5
November.....	47.62	1.11	42.9
December.....	48.14	1.13	42.6
1956			
January.....	\$50.78	\$1.17	43.4
February.....	49.42	1.16	42.6
March.....	55.84	1.32	42.3
April.....	57.82	1.32	43.8
May.....	59.66	1.32	45.2
June.....	60.59	1.32	45.9

TABLE 63

 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$53.95	\$1.36	39.7
February.....	53.38	1.35	39.6
March.....	53.86	1.37	39.4
April.....	52.17	1.36	38.4
May.....	56.22	1.38	40.8
June.....	55.73	1.38	40.5
July.....	56.53	1.41	40.2
August.....	57.37	1.42	40.3
September.....	57.04	1.44	39.7
October.....	55.20	1.41	39.1
November.....	54.57	1.42	38.5
December.....	54.69	1.42	38.6
1953			
January.....	\$54.95	\$1.42	38.6
February.....	55.77	1.46	38.2
March.....	55.39	1.45	38.2
April.....	58.26	1.49	39.1
May.....	58.50	1.50	39.0
June.....	61.05	1.53	39.9
July.....	58.86	1.49	39.5
August.....	60.70	1.51	40.2
September.....	61.00	1.56	39.1
October.....	58.59	1.51	38.8
November.....	58.67	1.52	38.6
December.....	58.37	1.52	38.4
1954			
January.....	\$58.45	\$1.53	38.2
February.....	59.90	1.56	38.4
March.....	60.83	1.58	38.5
April.....	61.85	1.59	38.9
May.....	62.24	1.60	38.9
June.....	62.08	1.60	38.8
July.....	62.88	1.60	39.3
August.....	63.20	1.60	39.5
September.....	63.99	1.62	39.5
October.....	63.83	1.62	39.4
November.....	65.44	1.64	39.9
December.....	64.12	1.64	39.1
1955			
January.....	\$62.59	\$1.63	38.4
February.....	63.30	1.64	38.6
March.....	63.63	1.64	38.8
April.....	73.18	1.73	42.3
May.....	73.96	1.72	43.0
June.....	64.24	1.66	38.7
July.....	66.36	1.68	39.5
August.....	67.32	1.70	39.6
September.....	65.62	1.70	38.6
October.....	65.57	1.69	38.8
November.....	68.71	1.68	40.9
December.....	65.96	1.70	38.8
1956			
January.....	\$65.84	\$1.71	38.5
February.....	66.61	1.73	38.5
March.....	67.86	1.74	39.0
April.....	68.78	1.75	39.3
May.....	68.43	1.75	39.1
June.....	67.34	1.74	38.7

TABLE 64

 AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN WHOLESALE TRADE
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$57.28	\$1.33	43.1
February	57.54	1.32	43.4
March	57.60	1.33	43.2
April	58.16	1.34	43.5
May	58.60	1.34	43.6
June	59.37	1.37	43.4
July	60.01	1.38	43.6
August	59.70	1.38	43.2
September	60.83	1.39	43.7
October	61.08	1.40	43.8
November	59.53	1.37	43.5
December	59.17	1.38	43.0
1953			
January	\$59.67	\$1.38	43.3
February	59.77	1.39	43.0
March	59.48	1.38	43.1
April	60.77	1.41	43.1
May	61.49	1.42	43.3
June	62.49	1.43	43.7
July	62.35	1.43	43.6
August	62.64	1.45	43.2
September	62.50	1.45	43.1
October	62.48	1.42	44.0
November	61.05	1.41	43.3
December	62.49	1.43	43.7
1954			
January	\$61.06	\$1.42	43.0
February	60.35	1.41	42.8
March	60.35	1.43	42.2
April	60.92	1.43	42.6
May	62.64	1.45	43.2
June	62.50	1.45	43.1
July	63.36	1.47	43.1
August	63.21	1.47	43.0
September	64.23	1.48	43.4
October	63.95	1.47	43.5
November	62.93	1.46	43.1
December	62.35	1.45	43.0
1955			
January	\$62.33	\$1.47	42.4
February	62.62	1.47	42.6
March	63.33	1.49	42.5
April	65.33	1.53	42.7
May	65.23	1.51	43.2
June	65.94	1.53	43.1
July	65.53	1.51	43.4
August	65.51	1.52	43.1
September	67.70	1.56	43.4
October	66.92	1.56	42.9
November	62.88	1.53	41.1
December	65.79	1.53	43.0
1956			
January	\$65.68	\$1.56	42.1
February	66.49	1.61	41.3
March	67.57	1.64	41.2
April	68.72	1.64	41.9
May	68.55	1.64	41.8
June	69.04	1.64	42.1

TABLE 65

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN RETAIL TRADE
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$40.93	\$1.00	40.9
February	41.31	1.02	40.7
March	40.38	1.00	40.3
April	40.34	1.00	40.2
May	42.12	1.04	40.7
June	42.72	1.04	41.0
July	41.94	1.03	40.6
August	42.15	1.03	40.8
September	42.10	1.04	40.3
October	42.38	1.05	40.3
November	41.71	1.05	39.9
December	40.65	1.02	39.7
1953			
January	\$43.75	\$1.05	41.8
February	44.31	1.05	42.2
March	42.74	1.05	40.7
April	43.55	1.07	40.7
May	43.96	1.08	40.7
June	44.60	1.08	41.3
July	44.41	1.07	41.5
August	44.10	1.06	41.6
September	43.55	1.07	40.7
October	43.34	1.07	40.5
November	43.52	1.08	40.3
December	42.74	1.05	40.7
1954			
January	\$44.51	\$1.07	41.6
February	43.99	1.06	41.5
March	44.08	1.07	41.2
April	42.80	1.07	40.0
May	44.17	1.08	40.9
June	44.50	1.08	41.2
July	45.34	1.09	41.6
August	45.02	1.09	41.3
September	44.80	1.09	41.1
October	44.66	1.10	40.6
November	44.33	1.10	40.3
December	43.96	1.08	40.7
1955			
January	\$45.13	\$1.09	41.4
February	44.80	1.09	41.1
March	45.43	1.10	41.3
April	45.70	1.12	40.8
May	46.74	1.14	41.0
June	47.12	1.13	41.7
July	47.54	1.14	41.7
August	46.67	1.13	41.3
September	46.97	1.14	41.2
October	46.81	1.15	40.7
November	46.17	1.14	40.5
December	45.40	1.11	40.9
1956			
January	\$47.31	\$1.14	41.5
February	47.27	1.15	41.1
March	47.21	1.16	40.7
April	47.79	1.18	40.5
May	47.91	1.18	40.6
June	48.14	1.16	41.5

TABLE 66

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN INSURANCE AND BROKERAGE INDUSTRIES
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$58.21		
February.....	59.42		
March.....	57.07		
April.....	60.64		
May.....	61.38		
June.....	62.28		
July.....	62.06		
August.....	62.69		
September.....	63.17		
October.....	64.09		
November.....	66.16		
December.....	64.97		
1953		NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
January.....	\$63.24		
February.....	64.33		
March.....	63.09		
April.....	63.32		
May.....	64.71		
June.....	63.75		
July.....	63.84		
August.....	63.55		
September.....	64.12		
October.....	65.75		
November.....	68.02		
December.....	69.13		
1954			
January.....	\$64.98		
February.....	64.00		
March.....	65.67		
April.....	65.81		
May.....	65.56		
June.....	62.79		
July.....	64.96		
August.....	66.57		
September.....	64.35		
October.....	65.63		
November.....	65.95		
December.....	68.23		
1955			
January.....	\$67.55		
February.....	67.34		
March.....	66.62		
April.....	66.42		
May.....	69.06		
June.....	66.58		
July.....	68.31		
August.....	70.10		
September.....	68.86		
October.....	70.31		
November.....	69.39		
December.....	70.69		
1956			
January.....	\$71.28		
February.....	72.84		
March.....	70.66		
April.....	70.48		
May.....	70.82		
June.....	70.44		

TABLE 67

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING PLANTS
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January.....	\$26.98	\$.64	42.2
February.....	26.61	.64	41.9
March.....	26.62	.63	42.1
April.....	26.04	.64	40.7
May.....	27.55	.64	42.8
June.....	26.97	.64	42.4
July.....	26.13	.63	41.3
August.....	26.52	.63	41.9
September.....	27.89	.65	42.6
October.....	27.57	.67	41.5
November.....	27.55	.67	41.4
December.....	28.48	.68	42.0
1953			
January.....	\$27.54	\$.66	41.6
February.....	27.06	.66	41.0
March.....	27.47	.67	41.0
April.....	27.72	.66	42.0
May.....	28.21	.67	42.1
June.....	27.19	.66	41.2
July.....	26.39	.65	40.6
August.....	26.39	.65	40.6
September.....	27.58	.67	41.4
October.....	27.74	.67	41.4
November.....	27.27	.67	40.7
December.....	28.29	.68	41.6
1954			
January.....	\$26.93	\$.67	40.2
February.....	27.61	.68	40.6
March.....	27.34	.68	40.2
April.....	28.77	.69	41.7
May.....	28.02	.68	41.2
June.....	27.27	.67	40.7
July.....	27.67	.67	41.3
August.....	26.47	.67	39.5
September.....	27.88	.68	41.0
October.....	28.08	.68	41.3
November.....	28.49	.70	40.7
December.....	29.19	.70	41.7
1955			
January.....	\$27.67	\$.69	40.1
February.....	27.74	.69	40.2
March.....	28.15	.69	40.8
April.....	27.74	.69	40.2
May.....	28.70	.70	41.0
June.....	27.67	.69	40.1
July.....	29.33	.70	41.9
August.....	27.74	.69	40.2
September.....	28.56	.70	40.8
October.....	29.11	.71	41.0
November.....	27.93	.70	39.9
December.....	28.83	.71	40.6
1956			
January.....	\$27.79	\$.70	39.7
February.....	28.68	.71	40.4
March.....	28.47	.71	40.1
April.....	28.61	.71	40.3
May.....	29.59	.72	41.1
June.....	29.09	.72	40.4

TABLE 68

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
 AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
 IN HOTELS
 IN NORTH CAROLINA

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1952			
January	\$21.71	\$.51	42.4
February	22.23	.52	42.9
March	22.28	.51	43.6
April	21.91	.51	42.7
May	22.18	.52	42.9
June	22.00	.50	43.9
July	22.49	.50	44.8
August	22.05	.49	45.0
September	21.42	.50	42.6
October	22.13	.51	43.8
November	22.14	.50	44.4
December	22.50	.50	45.1
1953			
January	\$22.48	\$.51	44.3
February	22.44	.51	44.0
March	22.54	.51	44.2
April	22.51	.51	44.3
May	22.80	.50	45.6
June	22.90	.50	45.8
July	22.80	.50	45.6
August	22.56	.48	47.0
September	22.32	.48	46.5
October	21.81	.47	46.4
November	22.74	.49	46.4
December	23.20	.50	46.4
1954			
January	\$22.44	\$.49	45.8
February	22.55	.50	45.1
March	23.72	.51	46.5
April	22.95	.51	45.9
May	24.06	.53	45.4
June	22.95	.51	45.0
July	23.31	.51	45.7
August	23.50	.52	45.2
September	23.31	.51	45.7
October	23.96	.53	45.2
November	23.36	.51	45.8
December	23.15	.50	46.3
1955			
January	\$22.93	\$.49	46.8
February	23.30	.50	46.6
March	23.10	.50	46.2
April	22.98	.49	46.9
May	23.71	.52	45.6
June	23.61	.52	45.4
July	23.87	.52	45.9
August	23.76	.52	45.7
September	23.97	.51	47.0
October	23.66	.51	46.4
November	23.77	.51	46.6
December	24.17	.51	47.4
1956			
January	\$24.49	\$.52	47.1
February	24.34	.52	46.8
March	24.54	.52	47.2
April	24.75	.53	46.7
May	24.18	.52	46.5
June	25.33	.53	47.8

TABLE 69

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

(In Thousands of Employees)

North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1954

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonagricultural Employment	986.4	983.6	983.6	987.2	979.3	985.8	980.5	1003.0	1022.1	1031.1	1034.4	1042.2	1001.8
Total Manufacturing	433.9	428.8	425.0	422.7	421.1	440.8	453.5	457.9	455.6	459.8	446.8	436.8	436.8
Total Nonmanufacturing	552.5	551.9	554.8	562.2	559.3	563.1	559.4	562.2	568.6	573.2	578.8	562.4	565.0
Durable Goods	107.8	108.6	108.3	106.3	105.2	104.7	104.2	107.5	108.1	110.0	111.7	112.2	107.9
Primary Metal Products	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5
Machinery (Except Electrical)	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.0
Lumber & Timber Basic Products	36.6	37.0	36.9	36.1	35.7	35.3	35.1	35.4	35.5	36.4	37.2	37.2	36.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	26.6	26.6	26.3	25.7	25.4	25.3	25.1	25.0	25.2	26.0	26.5	26.7	25.8
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3
Wooden Containers	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products	34.0	34.1	33.8	32.9	31.8	31.5	31.1	33.3	33.5	33.8	34.0	34.0	33.1
HH Furn., Matt., & Bedspreads	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.0	28.9	28.6	28.1	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.7	30.5	30.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.5
Other Durable Goods	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.5	18.5	18.8	19.2	19.7	18.3
Nondurable Goods	326.1	323.1	320.5	318.5	314.8	318.0	316.9	333.3	345.4	347.9	343.9	337.6	328.9
Textile Mill Products	226.8	226.3	225.0	220.6	223.1	221.3	224.4	226.8	231.2	231.1	225.7		
Yarn & Thread Mills	56.8	55.8	55.8	54.8	53.8	55.1	54.1	54.9	55.1	54.7	55.0	54.4	55.0
Broadwoven Fabrics	99.0	98.8	98.0	97.2	96.3	97.0	96.7	96.8	97.9	99.3	100.1	98.1	
Knitting Mills	58.1	58.9	58.7	58.0	57.5	58.4	58.4	59.7	60.6	61.4	62.3	62.4	59.5
Full Fashioned Hosiery	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.6	22.9	23.2	23.5	23.6	22.7
Seamless Hosiery	27.3	28.0	27.9	27.3	27.0	27.7	28.2	28.8	29.4	30.2	30.4	30.4	28.6
Apparel & Other Finished Products	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.1	19.2	19.2	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.0	19.8
Men's & Boys' Garments	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.2
Food & Kindred Products	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.9	22.1	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.2	22.1	22.2
Beverage Products	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
Tobacco Manufacturers	26.8	24.0	22.1	22.1	21.9	21.8	22.7	23.2	23.9	23.6	23.1	23.6	29.2
Cigarettes	13.0	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.7	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.1
Scoureries & Redrying Plants	11.1	8.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.8
Paper & Allied Products	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.4
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.7	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.2	11.9	12.4	13.3	13.4	12.3
Other Nondurable Goods	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6

TABLE 69—continued
 ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
 North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
 1954

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment													
Mining—	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Non-Metallic Mining—	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Contract Construction—	45.0	45.9	46.4	47.1	48.9	50.3	51.2	51.6	50.8	50.0	49.8	47.5	48.8
Transportation & Public Utilities—	61.0	60.6	60.7	60.2	59.9	60.0	59.7	60.0	59.8	59.9	60.3	60.6	60.2
Transportation (Except R. R.)—	25.5	25.3	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.8	26.2	25.5
Public Utilities—	19.3	19.2	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.9
Trade—	197.0	195.3	196.4	201.1	197.8	199.3	199.7	200.9	203.5	205.6	208.7	219.6	202.1
Wholesale—	46.3	46.4	46.5	45.9	46.1	46.6	46.7	47.3	47.3	47.7	48.2	48.1	46.9
Retail—	150.7	148.9	149.9	155.2	151.7	152.7	153.0	153.7	156.2	157.9	160.5	171.5	155.2
Retail General Merchandise—	31.9	30.9	31.6	35.3	32.7	33.1	33.1	34.0	35.3	36.6	38.5	46.7	33.0
Department Stores—	14.9	14.4	15.0	16.6	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.8	18.9	22.2	16.8
Limited Price Variety Stores—	8.9	8.5	8.6	10.2	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	10.0	10.4	11.2	15.6	10.0
Retail Food Stores—	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.8	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.8	27.7
Grocery Stores—	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.5	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.1	20.9	21.4	21.7	22.4	21.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate—	28.0	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.0	29.0	29.6	30.1	29.9	29.6	29.5	30.0	28.2
Service—	89.9	90.1	90.2	91.3	91.2	91.8	91.6	91.6	91.3	91.3	91.2	91.2	91.1
Hotels and Rooming Houses—	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.5
Personal Services—	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.6	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.6
Laundries and Dry Cleaners—	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.4
Government—	127.7	128.0	129.0	129.2	128.6	128.2	124.3	123.2	129.9	133.0	135.1	139.6	129.7

TABLE 70

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

(In Thousands of Employees)

North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
1955

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonagricultural Employment-----	1013.4	1013.9	1023.4	1021.8	1025.3	1031.6	1021.8	1041.5	1057.5	1062.9	1061.3	1068.0	1036.9
Total Manufacturing-----	445.6	446.5	448.5	446.3	446.2	450.0	446.6	445.2	475.0	476.9	471.3	466.7	456.9
Total Nonmanufacturing-----	567.8	567.4	575.5	575.5	579.1	581.6	576.6	576.9	582.5	586.0	590.0	601.3	580.0
Durable Goods-----	112.5	114.6	115.6	115.9	116.4	118.4	117.8	118.4	119.5	120.2	121.8	122.0	117.7
Primary Metal Products-----	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Fabricated Metal Products-----	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.7
Machinery (Except Electrical)-----	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3
Lumber & Timber Basic Products-----	37.2	37.9	38.5	38.4	38.9	39.2	38.7	38.3	38.5	38.3	38.9	38.8	38.5
Sawmills & Planing Mills-----	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.0	28.1	27.6	27.3	27.6	27.2	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.5
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.-----	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Wooden Containers-----	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products-----	33.9	34.4	34.5	34.5	34.9	34.6	35.6	35.9	36.1	36.4	36.6	36.6	35.1
H.H. Furn. - Matt. & Bedsprings-----	30.4	30.9	31.1	31.0	31.4	31.0	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.8	32.8	32.9	31.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products-----	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5
Other Durable Goods-----	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.6	20.8	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.6	21.9	22.5	22.6	21.1
Nondurable Goods-----	333.1	332.5	332.9	330.4	329.4	331.6	327.4	346.2	355.5	356.7	349.5	344.7	339.2
Textile Mill Products-----	232.9	232.1	232.4	230.3	229.6	230.8	227.8	230.4	230.9	232.0	233.5	234.3	231.2
Yarn & Thread Mills-----	55.4	55.6	55.5	55.2	54.8	54.9	54.0	54.5	54.4	54.2	54.1	54.2	54.7
Broadwoven Fabrics-----	100.0	100.3	100.5	100.1	100.2	100.4	99.3	99.3	100.3	101.2	101.9	101.9	100.3
Knitting Mills-----	61.9	62.5	61.1	60.8	61.3	60.3	61.5	62.5	63.2	63.9	63.9	62.1	62.1
Full Fashioned Hosiery-----	23.4	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.1	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	23.3	23.3	23.2
Seamless Hosiery-----	30.4	30.7	30.7	29.2	29.0	29.6	29.4	29.8	30.6	31.3	31.7	30.4	30.4
Apparel & Other Finished Products-----	21.2	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.2	22.0	22.6	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.3	22.3
Men's & Boys' Garments-----	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1
Food & Kindred Products-----	21.8	21.8	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.5	23.3	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.7	22.7	22.7
Beverage Products-----	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Tobacco Manufacturers-----	25.8	23.8	22.2	21.9	22.1	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.6
Cigarettes-----	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.2	13.6
Skemmeries & Redrying Plants-----	10.3	8.3	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Paper & Allied Products-----	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0
Pulp, Paper & Paperboard Mills-----	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries-----	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0
Chemicals & Allied Products-----	13.9	12.8	13.8	13.7	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.1	13.1	12.8
Other Nondurable Goods-----	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6

TABLE 70—continued
 ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)
 North Carolina Department of Labor in Cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
 1955

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nonmanufacturing Employment													
Mining	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Non-Metallic Mining	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Contract Construction	46.6	46.4	49.3	49.9	52.6	54.4	53.8	53.4	52.9	51.9	51.5	49.2	51.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	60.2	60.4	60.6	57.5	57.8	60.4	59.8	60.6	60.9	61.1	61.2	61.1	60.2
Transportation (Except R. R.)	23.9	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.3	25.8	25.8	26.5	26.9	27.4	27.7	27.8	26.6
Public Utilities	18.6	18.5	18.5	15.6	16.0	18.6	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0
Trade	201.3	200.1	203.7	205.2	204.1	204.7	204.8	205.5	207.5	209.9	213.1	223.9	207.0
Wholesale	48.0	47.6	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.5	48.8	48.6	48.6	48.8	49.2	48.9	48.5
Retail	153.3	152.5	155.4	157.0	155.9	156.2	156.0	156.9	159.0	161.1	163.9	175.0	158.5
Retail General Merchandise	32.0	31.3	32.7	34.0	33.0	32.6	32.3	32.9	34.6	35.8	37.9	46.7	34.7
Department Stores	15.3	14.9	15.8	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.5	17.1	18.0	22.4	16.6
Limited Price Variety Stores	8.7	8.4	8.8	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.3	11.2	15.6	9.8
Retail Food Stores	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.6	28.7	29.0	29.6	28.4
Grocery Stores	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.5	21.6	22.1	22.3	22.6	23.3	22.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Service	30.3	30.1	30.1	30.7	30.9	31.1	31.8	31.6	31.4	31.7	31.9	32.0	31.1
Hotels and Rooming Houses	91.1	91.0	91.5	92.3	92.6	92.7	92.5	92.2	92.6	92.5	92.6	92.3	92.1
Personal Services	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Laundries and Dry Cleaners	24.5	24.5	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.8	24.7	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.6	24.6
Government	134.5	135.6	135.7	135.9	137.1	133.9	133.9	129.6	133.8	134.9	135.7	134.6	134.6

TABLE 71
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1954

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	39.0	40.0	40.5	40.3	39.9	40.0	39.2	39.7	40.5	41.1	41.3	41.3	40.2
Textile—Mill Products	36.6	39.0	39.8	39.9	39.6	38.2	36.9	38.0	39.5	40.0	41.2	42.2	39.2
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	36.7	40.5	42.1	41.2	41.5	41.4	38.1	38.8	39.8	40.8	42.2	42.2	40.4
Knitting Mills	36.5	37.4	37.2	38.6	37.4	34.0	35.4	36.5	36.3	39.3	41.3	41.9	38.0
Food and Kindred Products	39.8	39.8	40.5	41.0	40.7	41.7	41.0	40.4	40.7	41.1	40.1	38.4	40.4
Machinery	45.3	44.3	44.7	42.8	41.7	43.7	42.0	44.6	44.6	43.8	44.4	43.7	43.7
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	37.5	36.8	37.4	37.3	38.4	37.5	36.9	38.2	38.3	38.5	38.4	39.2	37.9
Metal Products	40.0	40.7	38.2	37.7	38.1	41.5	40.6	39.1	41.8	41.8	44.4	38.2	40.2
Apparel	39.1	38.4	39.8	37.1	37.2	36.3	36.3	37.2	37.9	38.0	37.4	38.2	37.7
Chemicals	43.1	43.4	44.6	46.0	46.1	47.6	43.9	46.3	44.8	45.3	44.3	45.4	44.9
Stone, Clay and Glass	33.6	35.1	35.9	38.0	38.1	37.4	37.6	36.7	36.7	38.2	37.5	37.2	37.2
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS													
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	\$ 50.70	\$ 52.40	\$ 53.06	\$ 52.39	\$ 51.87	\$ 52.40	\$ 50.96	\$ 51.61	\$ 53.06	\$ 53.84	\$ 54.52	\$ 54.10	\$ 52.66
Textile—Mill Products	47.21	51.00	52.93	52.27	52.27	50.42	47.97	49.02	51.75	52.00	53.97	54.86	51.35
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	47.34	53.06	55.99	54.38	55.20	54.12	49.15	50.44	52.54	53.86	56.55	56.13	53.33
Knitting Mills	51.10	52.73	52.82	54.81	52.73	48.86	49.91	51.47	54.63	53.84	56.99	56.98	53.20
Food and Kindred Products	44.97	45.37	45.77	46.33	46.40	47.12	45.92	45.25	45.99	46.44	45.31	42.62	45.65
Machinery	61.61	59.36	59.90	57.78	55.88	59.00	57.32	55.86	59.16	60.21	60.01	60.38	59.00
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	60.75	60.96	70.69	70.87	72.58	72.00	70.85	71.43	72.00	71.42	74.09	71.63	
Metal Products	60.40	61.05	55.77	55.04	56.01	61.42	60.09	56.70	62.28	63.12	70.15	58.45	59.90
Apparel	40.27	38.78	40.20	37.10	37.20	36.66	35.94	37.20	37.52	37.62	37.40	38.20	37.70
Chemicals	51.29	51.24	53.82	54.86	57.60	54.88	56.49	54.21	53.45	53.16	54.03	53.43	
Stone, Clay and Glass	41.33	42.82	43.44	47.88	48.01	46.75	47.38	49.39	46.61	48.13	47.63	49.97	46.50

TABLE 71—continued

DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1954

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING													
	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.31	1.31
Textile-Mill Products	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.29	1.31	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.31
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.32
Knitting Mills	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Food and Kindred Products	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.40
Machinery	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.13
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1.36	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.34	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.35	1.35
Metal Products	1.86	1.86	1.89	1.90	1.89	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.87	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.89
Apparel	1.51	1.50	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.45	1.45	1.51	1.58	1.49
Chemicals	1.03	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.19	1.16	1.15	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.25	1.22	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.19
	1.23	1.22	1.21	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.27	1.24	1.25
EMPLOYMENT*													
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL													
	84.1	83.6	83.9	84.4	83.8	83.9	83.8	83.8	84.3	84.6	84.7	84.6	84.3
	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.6	21.5	21.5
	62.4	62.0	62.3	62.8	62.5	62.6	62.6	62.6	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.1	62.8
TOTAL NON-MANUFACTURING													
	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Textiles	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Broadwoven Fabrics	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Food and Kindred Products	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Metal Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Apparel	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other Manufacturing Industries	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Contract Construction	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4
Transportation, Communication & Pub. Util.	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Trade	24.8	24.7	24.9	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.5	26.7	26.7
Wholesale Trade	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8
Retail Trade	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.9	14.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Service	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Government Employment	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.4

¹Includes: Lumber, Furniture, Paper, Leather, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Industries.

*In Thousands of Employees.

TABLE 72
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1955

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS											AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.			
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.5	41.7	41.3	40.5	41.7	41.9	40.5	40.8	41.9	40.0	41.8	42.4	41.4		
Textile—Mill Products	40.3	41.7	41.1	39.5	41.4	41.1	40.2	39.7	40.6	41.6	41.3	42.3	40.9		
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	39.8	42.2	41.9	40.0	42.4	42.0	42.8	41.1	43.5	43.1	43.2	43.4	42.1		
Knitting Mills	40.5	40.6	39.7	38.8	39.2	38.9	35.0	36.6	36.4	36.1	37.9	39.8	38.3		
Food and Kindred Products	39.6	39.9	38.6	40.5	40.5	41.7	43.4	38.9	42.4	41.2	40.9	42.3	40.8		
Machinery, Publishing and Allied Industries	43.7	44.0	44.6	44.6	44.8	44.4	42.4	43.1	43.7	43.5	44.0	44.4	43.9		
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	37.2	37.1	38.1	38.6	39.6	38.5	37.2	38.4	38.6	38.8	38.9	40.1	38.4		
Metal Products	39.0	42.4	43.8	44.2	44.0	44.5	43.5	43.0	43.4	43.0	44.0	44.7	43.2		
Apparel	36.4	40.8	39.5	38.2	36.9	35.6	35.6	37.5	37.3	37.9	38.1	40.0	38.0		
Chemicals	45.9	45.7	47.3	44.6	46.6	46.6	42.4	45.8	45.2	44.2	44.8	45.8	45.4		
Stone, Clay and Glass	40.0	42.0	44.0	42.7	42.5	44.0	42.2	43.8	46.1	42.2	42.0	42.7	42.9		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	\$ 53.06	\$ 55.46	\$ 54.93	\$ 54.27	\$ 55.88	\$ 56.57	\$ 54.68	\$ 55.08	\$ 55.40	\$ 57.54	\$ 57.27	\$ 58.51	\$ 55.89		
Textile—Mill Products	52.79	54.63	53.84	52.14	54.65	54.66	53.47	52.01	55.22	56.99	56.17	57.95	54.40		
Broadwoven Fabric Mills	52.93	56.55	55.73	53.60	56.82	56.28	57.78	54.25	61.34	60.77	60.48	60.76	57.26		
Knitting Mills	55.89	56.03	54.79	53.93	54.49	55.24	49.00	50.51	50.96	51.62	53.06	58.11	53.62		
Food and Kindred Products	44.76	46.49	43.62	46.46	46.17	47.96	51.66	45.51	50.46	48.20	51.18	47.33			
Machinery, Publishing and Allied Industries	60.31	60.72	61.56	63.33	63.17	62.60	58.94	60.34	61.62	61.34	63.36	65.27	61.90		
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	70.31	71.60	73.53	74.50	76.03	75.85	73.28	75.26	76.04	74.88	75.47	77.79	74.50		
Metal Products	58.50	66.57	68.33	68.95	68.20	68.53	68.30	68.37	69.87	70.95	71.72	69.17	68.26		
Apparel	36.40	41.62	39.50	37.44	36.16	35.79	34.89	36.75	36.93	36.76	37.34	39.20	37.62		
Chemicals	54.16	54.84	56.76	53.97	57.32	59.18	56.39	58.17	55.14	53.48	54.66	56.33	55.84		
Stone, Clay and Glass	50.00	53.76	57.20	54.66	53.55	57.20	53.17	56.94	62.24	55.70	54.18	55.51	55.39		

TABLE 72—continued
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA
1955

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS													
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING													
Textiles	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.35
Broadwoven	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.36	1.37	1.36	1.33
Knitting	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.32	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.36
Food and Kindred Products	1.13	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.40	1.42	1.40	1.40
Machinery	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.42	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.40	1.43	1.40	1.46	1.40
Printing	1.89	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.16
Metal Products	1.50	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.41
Apparel	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.97	1.97	1.94	1.94
Chemicals	1.18	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.65	1.65	1.62	1.58
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.25	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.29
EMPLOYMENT*													
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL	83.2	83.7	83.6	84.0	84.9	83.7	84.0	84.0	85.2	86.0	86.1	87.2	84.6
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	21.3	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.9	22.2	22.6	22.8	22.8
TOTAL NON-MANUFACTURING	61.8	61.6	61.9	61.7	62.1	63.1	62.0	62.1	63.0	63.4	63.3	64.4	62.6
Textiles	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Broadwoven Fabrics	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Machinery	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3
Printing and Allied Industries	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Metal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Apparel	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0
Chemicals	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Contract Construction	9.6	9.6	9.5	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Transportation, Communication & Pub. Util.	24.9	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.4
Trade	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8
Wholesale Trade	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0
Retail Trade	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.6	10.5	10.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6
Service													
Government													

^{*}Includes: Lumber, Furniture, Paper, Leather, Transportation Equipment, Instruments, and Miscellaneous Industries.

In Thousands of Employees.

TABLE 73
GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA
EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands of Employees)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	39.3	39.7	39.6	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.8	40.2	40.4	40.7	40.7	39.8
Food & Kindred Products.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Textile Mill Products.....	20.7	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.3	21.6	20.9
Yarn & Thread Mills.....	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Knitting Mills.....	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	8.7
Apparel.....	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Men's & Boys' Clothing.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Lumber & Timber Basic Products.....	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6
HH Furniture.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Printing & Allied Industries.....	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chemicals.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Metal Products.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Other Manufacturing Industries*.....													

* Includes: Tobacco, Paper, Leather, Stone, Clay and Glass, Electrical Machinery, Transportation Equipment, Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

TABLE 74

GREENSBORO-HIGH POINT AREA

EMPLOYMENT

(In Thousands of Employees)

1955

TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Food & Kindred Products.....	40.6	41.1	41.3	40.6	40.6	41.1	41.1	40.9	41.4	41.7	41.9	42.2	41.2
Textile Mill Products.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Yarn & Thread Mills.....	21.5	21.8	21.7	21.1	21.4	21.3	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.5
Knitting Mills.....	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
Apparel.....	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.6	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.1
Men's & Boys' Clothing.....	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Lumber & Timber Basic Products.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Furniture & Finished Lumber Products.....	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7
HH Furniture.....	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.0
Printing & Allied Industries.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chemicals.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Metal Products.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Other Manufacturing Industries*.....	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4

*Includes: Tobacco, Paper, Leather, Stone, Clay and Glass, Electrical Machinery, Transportation Equipment, Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

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